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WHOLE NO. 2019.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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(Semi-Weekly).

HAWAII IN LEAD

Exhibit Was a Feature of the
Omaha Exposition.

GOOD WORK OF MR. SHINGLE

Coffee Popularized—Educational
Exhibits Take Prizes—Conser-
vative Replies to Inquirers.

This newsy and interesting letter is
written from Omaha by C. B. Ripley,
the architect, to his partner here, C.
W. Dickey:

Believing that neither you nor the
other good people of Honolulu who



ROBERT W. SHINGLE.

have not been permitted to visit the
Exposition at Omaha have any idea of
the importance of the work being done
there by Mr. Robert W. Shingle, of
Honolulu, assisted by J. T. Clark, of
Omaha, I want to tell you something
of it. You will remember that an ex-
hibit was made up in Hawaii and
placed in Mr. Shingle's charge for the
Trans-Mississippi Exposition, this by
a Government appropriation I believe,
and in addition the Coffee Planters
furnished coffee to supply the visitors
to the exhibit with a sample cup of
pure Hawaiian coffee.

While in attendance upon the Ex-
position I made the Hawaiian exhibit
rooms my headquarters and I was as-
tonished at the work being done by
our representatives there. At one side
is a counter, over which the most de-
licious hot coffee is served from morn-
ing until late at night. Two young
ladies (patience personified) smilingly
lead out cup after cup and answer a
thousand questions an hour—taking
orders for Hawaiian coffee to be de-
livered by a grocer living nearest to
the home of the person giving the or-
der at such a time in the future as the
same can be filled by the wholesale
dealer, who may handle this coffee—
thus creating a demand for Hawaiian
coffee and forcing it upon the retail
trade. This counter is crowded al-
most all the time and it is safe to say
that no single exhibit has attracted
even a small part of the interest of the
Hawaiian.

The place is thronged and Mr.
Shingle and his most able assistant
are surrounded every moment answer-
ing questions and giving information
regarding Hawaii. I listened with
much interest to learn what kind of
advice was being given to the eager in-
quirers and I am sure that no person
can ever say that they were urged to
visit Hawaii except as a tourist in
search of a most delightful vacation or
with means to invest in some legiti-
mate business, and the American Cen-
sus report on the coffee business was
given as the only authority upon that
business. Yet I am sure that many
hundreds will visit Hawaii for pleas-
ure or for business investments as a
result of the most valuable work done
by our representative and his assis-
tants.

Mr. Shingle was most fortunate in
securing the assistance of Mr. J. T.
Clark, a prominent business man of
Omaha, who has a host of friends and
acquaintances throughout the West to
help him in his work. Mr. Clark has
shown his faith by his works, for he
has invested in coffee lands already.
I am most happy to tell you of the
success of our schools in carrying off
prizes at this Exposition, when the
schools of the many Western States
had very large exhibits. Although the
prizes and diplomas have not been
publicly awarded I was permitted to
see the advance notices from the
judges, and the following list shows
that Hawaii can get there:

Gold medal to Hawaii for general
exhibit.
Gold medal to Hawaii for leaf to-
bacco.
Silver medal to Hawaii for rice.
Gold medal to Hawaii for coffee.
Gold medal to Hawaiian Educa-
tional Department for educational work.
Gold medal to Maunaloa Seminary
for educational work.
Silver medal to Maunaloa Seminary
for needle work and art embroidery.
Gold medal to educational exhibit of
Hawaii for manual training.
Gold medal to educational exhibit of

Hawaii, Fort street school, for educa-
tional work.

Gold medal to Kaula school for
educational work.

Gold medal to Kaunakapili school
for educational work.

Gold medal to Fort street Govern-
ment school for educational work and
wood carving.

Gold medal to Pohukaina school for
industrial school work, educational
work.

Honorable mention to Fort street
Government school for educational
works, maps, etc.

This Exposition has been a grand
success. The attendance the last week
was something enormous. The rail-
roads centering into Omaha gave very
low rates and the way the farmers and
their families flocked in was a cau-
tion. It was the most interesting part
of the show to watch them. Nothing
but a cup of Hawaiian coffee could
beat it. Judge Frear and wife were at
the Exposition on October 29th, but re-
mained only a few hours, and left for
New York. Cold, raw winds, rain and
snow—Denver, Omaha and Chicago.
Sunshine and warm showers—Hawaii.
I take Hawaii.

Yours in fannels,
C. B. RIPLEY.

Lady Stowaways.

The Chronicle says that when the
Indiana left San Francisco several
wives of the officers of the 20th Kan-
sas were practically stowaway.

The Secretary of War had granted
permission to only two ladies to em-
bark on board the Indiana. When
General Merriam became aware that
more had gone he dispatched orders on
both the Ohio and Doric to have the
stowaways put ashore at Honolulu.
The order arrived too late.

FOR NAVAL USE.

Honolulu Water Front Property
Reserved

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—The Presi-
dent has issued a proclamation reserv-
ing for the use of the United States
navy the following water-front prop-
erty in Honolulu:

"First—The water-front lying be-
tween the Bishop estate and the line
of Richards street, including the site
of prospective wharves, slips and their
approaches.

"Second—The blocks of land, em-
bracing lots No. 86 to 91, 100 to 131,
including Milliani street to the inter-
section of Halekauwila street, and the
Government water lots lying between
the Bishop estate and Punchbowl and
Allen streets."

To Be Stationed Here.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.—In regard
to Spain's protest against sending the
battleship Oregon and Iowa to Manila,
Secretary of State Hay has notified M.
Thiebaud, the French Charge d'Affaires
who is representing Spain in the ab-
sence of M. Cambon, that the destina-
tion of these ships is Honolulu, and
as that is now an American port, this
Government has the right to send the
ships there.

The Oregon and Iowa are now in
Brazilian waters, and while officially it
is stated that they are bound for Ho-
nolulu, it is unofficially admitted that
they will proceed to Manila without
delay.

Honolulu Barracks.

SEATTLE (Wash.), November 1.—
Captain W. W. Robinson Jr., assistant
quartermaster of the Department of
the Columbia, awarded a contract to
the Stimson Mill Company of Bal-
lard today for 280,000 feet of lumber,
which is to be used in the construction
of barracks at Honolulu. The first
shipment will be made on the steamer
Garonne.

Held to Answer.

Ed. Aldrich, the alleged forger was
committed to trial before the Circuit
Court by Judge Wilcox yesterday.
Photographer McCandless testified to
seeing Aldrich photographing a Hawai-
ian bill. Mr. Frank Davey was an ex-
pert witness for the prosecution and
showed how the work could be done.

New Roads.

The bids were opened yesterday at
the Minister of Interior's office for the
construction of the new road from Pa-
pa, South Kona to Kahuku. Leina
Vasconcellos bid \$7,200 on the first sec-
tion and \$7,800 on the second. Being
the lowest bidder he was awarded the
contract.

FIVE GOOD INDIANS.

BAKER CITY (Or.), October 27.—
According to a special just received
from Canyon City, news has reached
that place of a desperate fight between
nineteen whites and five renegade In-
dians, in which one white man was
killed and the entire band of Indians
wiped out. The trouble was over horse
stealing.

FROM DR. BISHOP

Writes in Reference to Some Ad-
vertiser Comment.

HE DEMURS TO A CHARGE

Comparative Plane of the Hawai-
ians—Romanism and Mormonism.
A Reply.

MR. EDITOR:—In reference to your
quite courteous comments on The
Friend, allow me to demur to your
charge, that in answering Col. Parker,
I "choose to place the natives on a
high plane of morals and religion."
My language was that "in spite of ka-
huna, in spite of intemperance, in spite
of prevalent debauchery by Asiatics,
the race is making progress upward,
because of the power of Christ in many
souls among them." Also I say that
"there was never as much industrial
activity among them as there is today,
and never a higher condition of civiliza-
tion."

As compared with the dark past of
the Hawaiians, their present plane is
high. But not so as compared with
long-civilized races. No one need mis-
understand the matter.

As to the relative growth of Roman-
ism and Mormonism among Hawai-
ians, the only marvel is that it has not
been vastly greater. For the past thirty-
five years, the Protestant Mission-
ary force here has been reinforced by
only two individuals, and for twenty
years there have been only from four
to six active white workers in the
field. During the same period the
Catholics have maintained a full score
of vigorous white priests, and the Mor-
mons an equal number of white work-
ers. I can conceive of no testimony
stronger for the deep root which Gos-
pel Christianity has taken in the
hearts of the Hawaiian nation, than
the fact that one-half of their descend-
ants have withstood the skillful al-
lurements of these adroit and vigorous
white workers.

The Revival of 1839 was a special
wave of spiritual enthusiasm, not to
be repeated. Its effects have lasted,
however. The present Hawaiians are
the great-grandchildren of those en-
thusiastic converts of sixty years ago,
and feel the influences of those days
only remotely. A great work has since
then been done in Christian and sec-
ular education, which has in some measure
secured proper fruits from that
national conversion.

In adhering firmly to the old Gospel
method for Missionary enterprise, I
only stand in line with all the great
and prosperous Missionary Societies of
America and Europe, whose thousands
of missionaries are pushing successful
work all over the globe. Men who
deny the Supernatural, the Resurrec-
tion of Christ, and the Divine author-
ity of the New Testament, of course
will deny the efficiency of Christ's
Gospel to uplift the Heathen world.
Let them go to the heathen with such
other Gospel as they can muster, and
save them thereby, before they call on
Christian missionaries to revise their
methods. Our commission is to "go to
all nations, and preach the Gospel to
every creature."

Truly Yours,

S. E. BISHOP.

(Dr. Bishop gives us as a reason for
the fact that one-half of the natives
are now Romanists and Mormons, ac-
cording to the census returns, a other
fact, namely, that the Romanists and
Mormons are actively propagating
their doctrines here, through a strong
force of agents, while the Protestant
missionaries have largely suspended
operations, that is, their forces have
hardly been increased in thirty-five
years. This seems to be a virtually
declaration that the Church which
puts the largest number of workers in
the field will be the most "successful."
That is, that the power of the Spirit,
depends upon the number of men who
will volunteer to aid it, omnipotent
as it is, and that a superior army of
Romanists and Mormons can defeat its
success. "One with God is a major-
ity," the deep thinker said. Mahomet
did not depend upon numbers, but
alone began the work which now se-
cures to his Creed 175,000,000 of men.
The Sirdar, Kitchener, cut away a thou-
sand miles from his base, and still
double his own numbers at their own
base. When Dr. Bishop explains this
theory of the census, by a theory of
physical superiority, does he not forget
the supreme power of the Spirit?

Dr. Bishop, we submit, does not cor-
rectly estimate the Protestant forces
here, when he says that they have only
been "increased in thirty-five years by
two individuals, and for twenty years
there have been from four to six active
white workers in the field."

Does he mean to say that the de-
scendants of the missionaries, out-
numbering the early missionaries five
to one, count for nothing in the work?
Have they abandoned the mission of
the Father? If so, why? It would
show little respect for the American
Revolutionary Fathers, if their de-
scendants now abandoned the great
mission of self-government, which the
fathers established, and permitted a
reversion to arbitrary rule. The de-
scendants of the missionaries here, if
true and honest and wise, are not only
missionaries still, in the technical
sense, but as Protestants are bound

one and all to extend their Faith here
if they believe in it. Because here
are their homes. They must submit to
the laws made here. The moral and
religious character of the people here
will determine the prevailing civiliza-
tion. Moreover, the material, moral
and intellectual resources of these de-
scendants is vastly greater than that of
the Fathers. More than one of them
can command an annual income
greater than the entire annual cost of
the Mission to these Islands, in its
most effective period.

We think Dr. Bishop fails to recog-
nize the enormous force, latent or ac-
tive, lying in these descendants. It
hardly brings us to what above all
things is needed, the truth, and a sat-
isfactory explanation of the progress
of the Romanists and the Mormons.
Representing the secular view of the
matter, we do not approve or disap-
prove of the success of these churches.
We simply analyze the situation, just
as Dr. Maxwell analyzes soil, in order
to get at the best method of treating
it. It is the method of the Rev. Sid-
ney Gulick, who, with others, line up
against the ancient religions of the
Orient, and in order to create a sub-
stantial progress of Protestantism
against them, boldly and thoroughly
study and analyze them, discover their
power and detect their weakness. The
men conducting the many experi-
mental agricultural stations on the Main-
land, are discovering every day im-
proved and profitable methods of til-
ling the soil. But the old farmers are
their deadly enemies. They are per-
fectly satisfied with the old ways and
denounce the new heresies about plant
life. As secular observers we only sug-
gest that there may be great profit in
analyzing the moral soil here, when,
from the Protestant standpoint, there
seems to be an uncommon growth of
weeds.—The Editor.)

TRANSPORT PANAMA

AT HAVANA.

Report That the Vessel Sank Un-
founded.

HAVANA, Nov. 3.—The Transport
Panama, from Santiago, fears for
whose safety had been entertained, ar-
rived here today at 9 a. m., and landed
seven American passengers, including
some military officers. She left Ha-
vana at about 10 a. m., her destina-
tion, apparently, being New York.

It is reported that the Panama has
about 400 sick men on board.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 3.—J. Duff, broth-
er-in-law of Congressman Duffell, has
just received a cablegram from Mr.
Duffell announcing his safe arrival at
Havana.

NEW YORK, Nov. 3.—A dispatch to
the Herald from Santiago de Cuba
says:
It is rumored that the transport Pan-
ama went down in a gale in the Wind-
ward Passage last night. The rumor
is based on the report of a fishing
schooner which reached here from
Cape Maysi. It is not known whether
any of the passengers and crew reached
the shore in safety.

Some foundation for the reported
loss of the transport is found in the
fact that a large amount of wreckage
supposed to belong to the Panama has
been picked up. Eight articles mark-
ed "Panama" were found in the water.

Young Capt. Blaine.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—As a last
desperate effort to be retained in the
army, Capt. James G. Blaine made an
appeal today direct to the Presi-
dent. Owing to his misconduct at Honolulu
several days ago that young Blaine
must be mustered out. As final evi-
dence of his willingness to show leni-
ency, Adjutant General Corbin sent a
telegram to Major General Otis, ask-
ing him if he were willing to have
Capt. Blaine returned to duty at Ma-
nila, this being believed to be the only
course open to the Government, as his
offenses had been committed while at-
tached to Gen. Otis' army corps, and
Gen. Otis was the only person who had
a right to overlook them.

Gen. Otis' answer was received to-
night, and his decision can hardly re-
sult in anything short of the muster-
ing out of Capt. Blaine. Gen. Otis
cabled that there was no place in his
command for the young assistant ad-
jutant general. This was construed to
mean that Otis did not want Blaine
with him at Manila.

Wailua Stock Injunction

Colonel Soper and E. S. Valentine
have brought an action against B. F.
Dillingham and the Wailua Agricul-
ture Company, for specific performance
of contract and ask for an injunction
restraining the defendants from dis-
posing of stock which they claim had
been previously sold by them to other
parties in San Francisco, through the
plaintiff as their agents.

The defendants claim that the stock
was not sold within the time speci-
fied and that therefore they are not
liable. Plaintiffs contend that at the
time the agreement was entered into
there was no time limit fixed. L. A.
Thurston, Gen. Hartwell and A. W.
Carter are attorneys for plaintiffs.

A preliminary injunction was issued
yesterday and the defendants will not
be allowed to dispose of the shares until
the questions at issue are settled in
the courts.

SICK IN MANILA

Conditions Are Serious in the Am-
erican Camps.

LARGE PERCENTAGE ON REPORT

Colorado Company in Revolt—Ra-
tions That Were Unfit—Volun-
teers in Garrison.

IN POOR HEALTH.

MANILA, October 8.—The health of
the troops here at present is far from
being good, notwithstanding the state-
ments of the medical department, to
the contrary. At Cavite the conditions
are very bad. There have been over
forty deaths there since September 1st,
mostly from typhoid fever. One-third
of the officers of the Montana Volun-
teer Regiment are on the sick list, in-
cluding the Colonel and Lieutenant-
Colonel, who are unfit for duty.

In one battery alone over 75 per-
cent. of the men stationed there have
been on the sick list within a month,
the officers being affected as well as
the privates. The hospital accommo-
dations there are inadequate. The sup-
ply of medicines was exhausted at one
time.

COLORADO'S STAND.

NEW YORK, October 31.—A cable to
the Sun, dated Manila, October 25th,
via Hongkong, October 31st, says: A
disgraceful condition of affairs is pre-
vailing in the Colorado Regiment here.
Trouble has long been brewing about
the rations served to the men, and
there is loud complaint from every
company that the rations are wretched
in quality and insufficient in quantity.
Matters reached a crisis on Thursday,
October 20th, when Company G unani-
mously refused to drill. Their rations
have been especially bad for a few days
previous. On Wednesday they got pork
that was full of maggots and the rice
that was served to them was also
wormy. The pork was shown to
Colonel McCoy, who ordered it to be
buried. This order was carried out,
but nothing was substituted in place
of the rotten meat and the men went
hungry. Fresh potatoes have been is-
sued only half a dozen times since
Manila surrendered and no fresh onions
have been issued.

The Captain reported the refusal of
the company to drill to Lieutenant-
Colonel Moses, who excused the men.

RESTS WITH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—The
request of the First Colorado Infantry
to be returned from Manila to the
United States cannot be granted by the
War Department. It was stated by a
War Department official that such re-
quests have been frequent from sol-
diers of volunteer organizations who
enlisted to fight, but did not enlist for
garrison duty. Nothing could be done
until Congress met and provided some
kind of a force to take the place of the
volunteers.

COMMISSIONERS FIRM.

NEW YORK, November 2.—A Sun
copyrighted cable from Paris says:
Spanish protests and threats of rup-
ture of the peace negotiations will
have no effect on the attitude of the
American Peace Commissioners. Argu-
ments which have been freely put forth
during the last two days in behalf of
Spain in opposition to American de-
mands for the Philippines have called
out no reply, direct or indirect, from
the representatives of the United
States.

WASHINGTON, November 1.—While
the Cabinet gave little attention today
to the Peace negotiations at Paris,
there is no longer any doubt as to the
general purpose of this Government to
retain the entire Philippine archipelago.
If, after finally balancing the ac-
count, viz., the cost of the war to the
United States on one side and our ac-
quisitions on the other, it is found that
any compensation is due the Spaniards
it will be made in a lump sum.

COL. SPRICKELS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 2.—Claus Sprick-
els of California, who is now in this
city, made a statement in Wall street
today that his visit to New York was
entirely for pleasure. He has made
calls upon Messrs. Doscher and Ar-
buckle, who are now at war with the
American Sugar Refining Company.
He said these calls were purely per-
sonal, and that he has no intention of
joining independent sugar refiners in
their fight with the American Com-
pany, as has been rumored.

SUGAR IN CUBA

Chas. M. Pepper Writes of Prospects of the Planters.

CASE OF AN AMERICAN

Each Estate Worth a Million Dollars.
Grinding Seasons Some Time Off—Making a Loan.

HAVANA, Cuba.—The personal fortunes of many of the Americans who formerly had property and business in Cuba is, by their own showing, at a low ebb. I am ready to credit all they say. Three years of guerrilla warfare, during which Cuban insurgents and Spanish troops were engaged chiefly in destroying property, could not have left them otherwise. But I have not met a single one of these Americans who has lost heart. Though they have not the means of rebuilding at once, they are not discouraged. Most of them have "expectations" from the claims they have filed with the State Department. While the amount of these claims is presumably exaggerated, and while some may be fraudulent, the expectations of realizing something from this source with which to develop their holdings is not an unjust one.

One of the Americans, who owns a sugar plantation in a corner of Matanzas Province, gave me an account of his financial condition. As it is typical of others I repeat the substance of his statements:

"I'm going out to visit my place," he said. "Haven't been there for nearly two years. Saw the cane burning then. Pleasant feeling to see your plantation burning, but I was pretty lucky. Nobody ever heard me talking against the insurgents, and they were pretty decent. The machinery was not destroyed, and that's the main thing in raising sugar. Cost me something, mostly in promises, but they protected me. I've had word the machinery is in good shape."

"Shall you grind any cane this year?"

"Grind cane this year? Good Lord, my friend, you don't know much about sugar production. If I can get \$200,000 right away, two years from this coming December I will be able to grind a big crop of cane and pay the money back. But it will take two years to realize anything from the plantation."

"You won't have any trouble in making the loan, I suppose?"

"You suppose, do you? Then if you know anybody who wants to lend \$200,000 on a plantation that's worth \$1,000,000, just bring him around. I've been hustling a month to get that \$200,000, but not a dollar of it yet, though a plantation worth \$1,000,000 ought to be good security."

By way of digression, it may be said that there are no sugar plantations in Cuba worth less than \$1,000,000. At least I never heard of one. This valuation seems to be one of the effects of the tropical climate. Whoever has a sugar mill and cane field speaks of them with a deprecating wave of the hand, as though they were of no more account than an ordinary corn patch in Iowa, or a wheat field in Dakota. But when inquiry is made as to their value, it is always "a million or so." While the Matanzas planter may have added a few hundred thousand to the value of his place, and while he may be seeking a larger loan than is needed to develop it, he does not deceive himself on one point. This is the length of time that will be needed to put his plantation again on a paying basis. As for the rest, he will keep hustling till he gets together \$250,000 or \$300,000, and will start in without waiting for the balance of the \$200,000 which he thinks he wants.

CHAS. M. PEPPER.

HEALTH AND HARD MUSCLES.

If John Smith were not a blacksmith we might not have occasion to allude to him at the very outset of this writing. But he is a blacksmith and will thus serve an important purpose; that, too, without having to put on his leather apron to do it.

And he will do it by standing in front of his forge for five minutes while we all take a look at him. He is a strong and robust man, as Mr. Dickens' Joe Gargery was—as all blacksmiths ought to be. Ought to be, I say. But are they?—as a matter of fact? No, they are not—not by many a length of nail rod.

Now it is somewhat a common notion that all men who work hard, especially amid rough surroundings and in the fresh air, are apt to be vigorous, healthy fellows; they are supposed to joke at doctors, to have no use for apothecaries, and even to regard undertakers as the necessity of a distant future. Is this view a true view? Are health and hard muscles always found together? Take your time to think. Meanwhile we will hear what Mr. Simpson himself says:

"Up to the spring of 1885," he writes in a letter dated May 5th, 1893, "I was strong as most men—perhaps stronger than most. Then I began to suffer from illness. My stomach and I had a falling out. After every meal I had great pain and fullness of the chest. Then I got into such a condition that I had these feelings nearly all the while. I tried to avoid them by eating nothing but light food, but the result was just the same. I think a morsel of bread would have hurt me almost as much as a round of beef. Then I began to lose weight, and had all I could do to keep up with my work. The doctor gave me medicine, but I got no help from it."

"I was wondering how this would end when I heard of Mother Selge's

Curative Syrup and bought a bottle of it from Mr. James Thompson, the grocer at Mile Walk. The effect was speedy. It appeared to go straight to the right spot, and it wasn't long before I was able to eat without any pain to follow. Then my strength and flesh gradually came back, and ever since I have done my work as easily as I did before the disease, whatever it was, overtook me. (Signed) John Simpson, Clinician, near Hurley."

Now, about that health and hard muscle question that I put to the reader: what's the answer? Why, of course, the answer is what any intelligent man would make who thinks with his eyes open. No; health and hard muscles are not always found together. But let us look sharp and commit no errors. The facts run this way: While a man cannot grow strong without a certain degree of health, it is also true that a notable amount of muscular power is consistent with both organic and functional trouble of the stomach, liver, kidneys, or heart. A man may be able to lift 500 pounds, and drop dead within a minute after he does it.

Railroad men, farmers, drivers of teams, busmen, etc., outdoor laborers of different sorts (especially after reaching mid life) nearly all fall victims to rheumatism, nervous debility, or dyspepsia. Yes, and do hard work for years just the same.

I said "or" dyspepsia. Leave out the "or" and say dyspepsia only—and you have struck bottom. This produces all the other maladies; they are merely results and symptoms of it. There's no keeping clear of it by running off to sea, working on a farm, or diving down into a mine. No matter where you go or what you do, indoors or out, clerking in the Bank of England, or driving the locomotive of the Scotch Express—dyspepsia will get hold of you if you give it a chance. And most men do that as if they were as eager to be ill as they are to be rich. Which reminds me to tell you in a subsequent article how to avoid dyspepsia. For this time I can only speak of how to cure it. Imitate John Simpson's example. Do what he did. And remember that stalwart men (all unconscious) often stand nearer a bed of pain, nearer death than do the feeble women whom they pity.

REVISION GRANTED

Will Be a Supplemental Inquiry for Dreyfus.

Concluding Arguments—Reaching the Decision—Still a Prisoner. Conduct of Public.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The Court of Cassation has decided to grant a revision of the Dreyfus case, and will institute a supplementary inquiry. The court, however, has declined to order the release of Dreyfus.

At the opening of the court today M. Mornand resumed his argument in behalf of the Dreyfus family, insisting that the bordereau was not in the handwriting of Dreyfus or an imitation by him of the writing of Major Esterhazy. The latter hypothesis, counsel continued, was absolutely improbable. If it was an imitation, the author of it must be a third party. If it was no imitation, the author of the bordereau, he asserted, could only be Major Esterhazy himself. Continuing, M. Mornand pointed out that the honor of the army was not involved in the doings of court-martials, as, like other courts, they could err without their honor suffering.

After Mornand had closed his argument the court retired to deliberate. M. Yves Guyot, in Siecle today, asserts that the secret documents in the Dreyfus case were burned some days ago.

The Judges of the court were occupied for three hours and a half in considering the judgment.

The public, whose admission to the court was regulated with the greatest care, awaited the decision with marked calmness. During the suspension of business the public crowded into the lobbies and there was evident anxiety to hear the verdict. There was no demonstration when the court arose.

The decision created no public excitement and complete tranquillity prevails on the streets.

SATOLLI IN DISFAVOR.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—According to the report of an American priest recently returned from Rome, whose sojourn in the Eternal City was one of association with the most distinguished ecclesiastics connected with the Papal court, Cardinal Satolli no longer enjoys the high confidence of the sovereign pontiff in which he reposed during his term as delegate apostolic to the United States, but, on the contrary, is distinctly out of favor. While in this country Satolli was supposed to represent the more liberal policy of the Catholic church.

HOBSON'S WORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—The Herald's Washington correspondent says: If \$1,000,000 is placed at his disposal, Naval Constructor Hobson guarantees to float the armored cruisers Cristobal Colon and Vizcaya and drydock them at either New York or Norfolk. Mr. Hobson made this proposition today to the naval board of construction, and the board took it under consideration until Monday, when it will hold another meeting and reach a conclusion.

BOOK ON MONEY

John M. Horner's Claims for His Published Work.

ARGUES PRACTICAL TREATMENT

Affirms That Legislation He Suggests Would Avert All Panics, Gold and Silver Parity.

Settling the money question is the most important financial question that man was ever called upon to settle. It has been the question during several presidential political campaigns and must continue to be the most important question until it is rightly settled. A book just printed by the Gazette Co. treats this question in a practical way for a permanent and just settlement. It was written soon after the 1893 money panic in the United States to save the people of that country from all similar afflictions of money famine, money monopoly, money hoarding, money panics, usurious interest, etc.

I unhesitatingly affirm without any fear of being mistaken that had the Bill in the book been enacted ten years ago, the loss and suffering the people of the United States have endured the past ten years by money monopoly, money panic, etc., could not have occurred.

Statistics inform us the pecuniary loss to the people the past ten years from idle labor, idle machinery and depreciation in the value of property has been fifteen billion of dollars. Think of it! The vastness of the sum is bewildering! Beside the pecuniary loss above referred to, the physical suffering of the starving half clad, half fed, homeless ones, and the headache, heartache and suicide of the unfortunate, (merchants, bankers, farmers, etc.) and other suffering brought on by a different money supply in the channels of trade. No one but the omniscient can render a true account.

Well may it be claimed, that a finance measure that would settle the money question and thus prevent all loss and suffering from imperfect money systems, would be the most important finance question ever settled by man. No doubt all who have suffered, or seen or even read of the afflictions periodically brought upon man by our cruel system of money, and in fact all sympathizing humanity, would willingly assist to enact or establish a money system that would prevent all future money panics with their loss and misery, if they knew how. Imparting the know how, is one of the burdens of the book.

This system, although settling the money question and preventing money panics, would not change the material of our money from what it is now. United States gold coin would continue our money standard. Gold and silver coin upon a ratio of 16 to 1, and Government bank paper—all a full tender and amply secured—would be the only kind of money authorized by this system, and all of it kept on a parity without a gold redemption.

Greenbacks and other treasury notes, and silver certificates will all go out of circulation without diminishing the amount of money in circulation, or requiring the Government to redeem them by gold coin or gold bonds.

There will be no free silver coinage and no more silver certificates issued. If the people demand paper money they will use the Government bank note, which will be a full tender, and always fully secured.

Under this system the whole people will be the money power, in stead of a few individuals of that people as now.

This would accord with the claim and profession of the American people, viz: "The greatest good to the greatest number." In America money is only made by sovereign authority and there the people are absolute sovereigns and of course can constitutionally order, organize and put in motion a banking department to coin, issue and circulate money in full supply at all times, to Government, to States and to every citizen who demands it and furnishes the required security. This would make the whole people constitutionally the money power and would free them from their periodical money afflictions, as effectually as Cuba and Porto Rico have been freed from the cruel domination of Spain.

The book tells how all this can be done and many other important and desirable things.

These Islands, being now a part of the body politic of America, its people will be deeply interested in the final settlement of this important question.

JNO. M. HORNER.

IN HOLY LAND.

JERUSALEM, Oct. 29.—Emperor William and Empress Augusta Victoria arrived at the encampment outside the town today. At 11 o'clock their Majesties entered the Jaffa gate, and at 3 o'clock visited the Church of the Holy Sepulcher. The streets presented a lively appearance and the buildings were lavishly decorated.

THE BEST PLASTER.

A piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on to the affected parts is superior to any plaster. When troubled with a pain in the chest or side, or a lame back, give it a trial. You are certain to be more than pleased with the prompt relief that it affords. Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

DUE TO ARRIVE

Per Schooner ALOHA

ON CONSIGNMENT

12

STRONG

WELL BROKEN

MULES.

Orders for immediate delivery on arrival at

SCHUMAN'S CARRIAGE AND HARNESS REPOSITORY.

ISLAND ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED. FORT STREET, ABOVE CLUB STABLES.

BUSY AS CAN BE

With new blood, new stock, new men, new life and all that goes to make a shoe store HUM.

Why should not THE MANUFACTURERS' SHOE CO. do now, as it has done in the past, nearly all the business.

Courteous, kind and square treatment included in all business matters.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.,
SIGN OF THE BIG SHOE.
FORT STREET.

CASTLE & COOKE Ltd.
HARDWARE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS

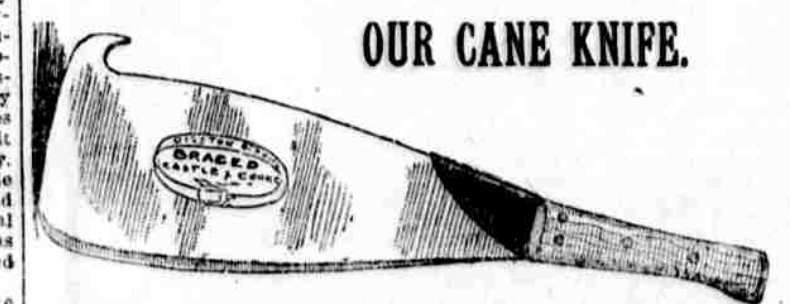
STEEL PLOWS



THE C & C RICE. Light and strong for sugar and rice use.—6, 8, and 10 inches.

THE QUEEN. For heavy work—6, 8 and 10 inches.

THE MONARCH. For heavy breaking—12 and 14 inches.



THE BRACED. Light and Strong.

G. N. WILCOX, President. J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer. T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,
NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER,
SAITS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

DETROIT JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 15c now on the way, comprises the following:

- MERIT JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.
- EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.
1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil;
1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.
- CITY JEWEL RANGE.
2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.
- WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.
1 size, with or without Reservoir.
- MODERN JEWEL STOVE.
3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.
- MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.
2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.
HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scabby Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Ulcerated Swellings.
Cures the Blood from all impure Matter.
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and "PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS" THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG COMPANY, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

FOR PURE FOOD

In the Maze of the Health Board's
Special Laboratory.

ARTHUR JOHNSTONE AT BUSINESS

Has the Qualifications—Now Plac-
ing in Position New Outfit—Mi-
croscopy—Bureau Work.

An Advertiser reporter dropped into the bureau of the Government Food Commissioner and Analyst the other day and found that official busy amidst a bewildering array of retorts, crucibles, evaporating dishes, casserolles, burettes, beakers, measuring glasses, hydrometers, re-agent bottles, beils, funnels, watch dishes, glass jars and the hundred and one articles that go to make up the "omnium gathering" of a chemical laboratory.

Mr. Arthur Johnstone, the official referred to, had just finished unpacking a shipment of goods from abroad, but nevertheless accorded the press representative a courteous welcome. The latter at once proceeded to examine the principal objects in the room.

By far the most attractive of all the miscellanea that meet the eye of the observant visitor, it goes without saying, is the microscope, partly wrapped in chamois leather and covered with a glass bell, like those used for the protection of a French ormolu clock. It is a splendid instrument with achromatic and apochromatic lenses. This, it may be stated, means that the curvatures of the lenses are so adjusted that the chromatic aberration produced by the one is corrected by the other, and light emerges from the compound lens undecomposed. This beautifully finished instrument was manufactured by C. Reichert, of Vienna—who is perhaps one of the best makers in the world—and specially ordered by Mr. Johnstone to meet the particular requirements of the local Government. To this belongs an assortment of lenses, about thirty in number, all of different strength; also several compensating eyepieces, the latter containing three or four compound lenses each. The highest magnifying power obtainable with the aid of this outfit is 7,695, and the lowest 8. This triumph of the optician's skill representing, with all the necessary addenda, an outlay of not much less than \$1,000, is Mr. Johnstone's private property and to one less sympathetic it would have seemed almost amusing to watch him hovering over it with that tender and solicitous care which stamps him as the true savant, as though it were a living, breathing thing of flesh and blood. The thoughts of the writer involuntarily traveled away to that intrepid scientist on top of Mount Vesuvius, who is so absorbingly and enthusiastically engrossed with his study of natural phenomena, that he cannot be induced to seek safety from the awful and destructive plutonic forces which are hemming him in on every side and threaten himself and his observatory with annihilation.

Appended to the above described instrument is a microscope lamp, which possesses the advantage of carrying the rays from the flame directly to the object through a solid glass tube and yields 40 per cent more light than the old-fashioned bull's-eye lantern; also blue glasses for modifying the light, the smaller ones being of cobalt, and manufactured by Messrs. Powell & Lealand, London. Next comes a microscope eyepiece, which will measure a distance of a two hundred and fifty thousandth part of an inch, used for ascertaining the dimensions of microscopic objects; a compressor for examination of pork suspected of being affected by trichina, as adopted by the Government of the United States where, it is asserted by statisticians, there are annually examined some 30,000,000 hogs for this dreaded parasite; and a set of chemical balances, manufactured by Ems & Amend, of New York, capable of weighing one-tenth of a milligram. There also belong to these balances a set of beautifully finished weights, the smaller of which are made of platinum.

Among other things shown were an incubator, used in the culture of germs, which will be applied to milk or water inspection and will be at the disposal of the physicians of the Board of Health at all times; improved gasoline lamps for laboratory purposes, of the best and most up-to-date pattern and the first of the kind introduced here; costly platinum crucibles for evaporation; patent hermetic glass jars for milk samples; a water bath and sterilizer, and a copped still for testing alcoholic liquors, beers or wines.

Having made this inventory, the reporter was invited to have a peep at some of the specimens through the medium of the microscope. The first one submitted was that of the destructive taro blight, a fungoid growth which forms itself on the exterior of the cells of the root and saps the life out of it. With the object of differentiation, i. e., the bringing out the colors and the tissues more clearly, this specimen was stained with carmine, and presented a most interesting and pretty appearance. The next one produced was that of the bacillus of leprosy, which measures approximately one thirteen thousandth part of an inch. Most of the Advertiser readers are familiar with the manner in which these tiny specimens are secured between two small ground glass slides.

The adulteration of food, strange to say, is a matter about which the great bulk of the general public are callously indifferent. With a sublime but deplorable disregard of the laws of hygiene, people deliberately and wittingly consume food and beverages that they know to contain deleterious matter. The brute creation, on the

other hand, instinctively refuses to be duped. By virtue of Art. 51, entitled "The Inspection of Food and Drugs," adopted by the last Legislature, any food or medicine made of samples sent to the Bureau, but by the letter of said law be made establish proof of the identity of the sample. The Board of Health will probably fix a rate to be charged for such examinations.

The work to which the Government Analyst will give most of his attention will be the regular inspection of the milk supply, of provisions coming under the classification of oils and fats, such as butter, lard and oleomargarine, of other groceries, such as cocoa, tea and roasted and ground coffee as dispensed to the public; and of bread and flour. The bakeries will be inspected weekly. Butchers' meat will be outside his province, being under the supervision of another officer of the Board.

Milk inspection will probably be taken up within a week, as Mr. Johnstone is now arranging his laboratory and will have things in running order in a few days. The standard for milk inspection to be established here will likely be 12 for solids and 3 for fats. The standard adopted in the city of New York is 14 for solids and 4 for fat, but owing to the difference in the quality of pasturage and the dry feed stuff imported here, it was deemed advisable to lower the standard to suit local conditions.

With regard to liquors, wines and beers, their inspection will be a subject for future consideration.

The selection of Mr. Arthur Johnstone as the incumbent of this most useful and highly important branch of the Board of Health Department was a foregone conclusion. Apart altogether from his political affiliations, he is admittedly the microscopist par excellence in the Hawaiian Islands; in fact, it has been his hobby the greater part of his life. His experience in that field has more than once proved of practical value. It is safe to predict that the establishment of the Bureau of the Government Food Commissioner and Analyst is a timely one, in keeping with the progressiveness of the country and bound to become a public boon.

WAOHINU IN LEAD

Kau Place First to Act
for Christmas.Entertainment for Benefit of Peo-
ple at Molokai Settlement—Suc-
cess—Goodly Sum Realized.

Waohinu, Kau, Nov. 5, 1898.

EDITOR ADVERTISER.—As your columns are always open to works of charity on behalf of the lepers on Molokai, I trust the following communication may be acceptable to you.

One district of Kau has come forward with open heart and hand to aid those poor sufferers. Let us hope that this offering—however small—will be accepted in the same spirit with which it is given. Those poor isolated beings, who are shut off from the society of beloved parents, of sincere friends, and the community at large, certainly deserve our compassion.

On Saturday evening, October 29th, an entertainment was given at the Waohinu skating rink for the purpose of raising funds in behalf of the "Lepers on Molokai."

How generously this call of fraternal love was acceded to is clearly proven by the fact that between \$70 and \$80 was realized. Great praise is due to Mr. Fennell of Punaluu, also to Mr. Lincoln of Naalehu for the interest they took in this work of benevolence, and also for their endeavors to make the evening enjoyable to all. The thanks of the community are also offered to Mrs. Lee of Hilea, for assisting at the piano.

A magic lantern was produced, but not being of sufficient power, it was not appreciated as otherwise it would have been. But, as the intention was worthy of praise, any defect in this part of the performance will be readily overlooked.

A dance wound up the evening's program, and it is hoped all returned to their homes satisfied with the thought of having done their duty in helping on this work of charity.

It is also to be hoped that other districts will join in so meritorious an act, and that all will endeavor to make Christmas a happy one for those isolated people—the "Lepers on Molokai." CERVUS.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

Reefton, New Zealand, Nov. 23, 1896. —I am very pleased to state that since I took the agency of Chamberlain's medicines the sale has been very large, more especially of the Cough Remedy. In two years I have sold more of this particular remedy than of all other makes for the previous five years. As to its efficacy, I have been informed by scores of persons of the good results they have received from it, and know its value from the use of it in my own household. It is so pleasant to take that we have to place the bottle beyond the reach of the children.

E. J. SCANTLEBURY.
For sale by all druggists and dealers.
Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for
H. I.

NOT LIKE A BOND

Marshal Brown's Experience With
a Captain.

POLICE COURT CASE OUTCOME

Fines of Two Soldiers Assailed,
Instance of Bad Faith Says the
Marshal—Capt. Killan.

(From Wednesday's Advertiser.)

Marshal Brown has a case uncommon on his hands. It is rather difficult to rattle the even tempered Chief of Police for the Islands, but this time he is thoroughly angry, not to say indignant. The Marshal is disappointed too, for, as he puts it, a visitor in whom he placed confidence has acted in palpably bad faith.

On last Friday night two soldiers from Camp Otis were arrested in front of the post office, on Merchant street. One of them struck Dr. Day's Japanese coachman entirely without provocation. This soldier said in defense that the Japanese made an insulting remark, but no credence whatever was given or could be given to such a statement. The other soldier struck a police officer.

In court on Saturday morning, before Judge Wilcox, the men, who had been sobered by a night of lodging in the police station, both entered the plea of guilty to the charge of assault and battery. They were each sentenced to pay a fine of \$20 and \$1 costs of prosecution. They appeared satisfied to get off in this manner and no protest was suggested by Capt. Killan, who appeared in the interest of the prisoners and the service.

Capt. Killan, U. S. V., after interviewing the two men, had a talk with Marshal Brown. The Captain represented that the prisoners were needed at Camp Otis, that they had no money and could not secure bond. Capt. Killan made the proposal that, as the presence of the men with their command was practically a military requirement of the moment, he would undertake, if they were permitted to leave in his charge, to return them to the court or to pay their fines at any later day and hour the Marshal might indicate. Marshal Brown, under the circumstances naturally acquiesced. He stipulated that either men or money should be produced at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon. This quite pleased Capt. Killan, who left with his men after giving assurances that the agreement would be carried out to the letter.

Monday at 2 p. m. came, but Capt. Killan failed to appear at the police station. Neither did he send the men or the amount of the fines or any message of excuse or regret. The Marshal was somewhat surprised, but supposed that in the work of embarking the command on the Arizona, the captain had been unable to call.

On Tuesday (yesterday) afternoon, Marshal Brown addressed a brief note to Capt. Killan and sent it out to the Arizona. In the roadside, by Deputy Marshal Hitchcock, Capt. Killan was ashore. The Deputy left the letter and in a few words stated its contents to the officer at the head of the gangway.

This gentleman of the U. S. V. said that he would see that Capt. Killan received the note, and as well offered the opinion that the two men had been treated unfairly and should not have been fined at all. The Deputy Marshal did not care to argue the case. Capt. Killan did not visit the police headquarters while he was ashore yesterday, neither did he reply to Marshal Brown's note. He may find time to reply today.

Incidentally, the reliance of Marshal Brown in the word of Capt. Killan will cost the Marshal \$42 out of his own pocket, as he assumed to the District Magistrate the amount of the two fines.

ONE CASE.

Chinese Passenger From the Bel-
gie Has Smallpox.

A Chinaman is down with a mild case of smallpox at the Maunaloa quarantine station. The disease has not reached the "confluent" stage. Port Physician Day made a thorough inspection yesterday and found no cause for alarm. The case which has developed is the one suspected on the Belgie and causes no surprise to the health authorities. The man is doing well. Inspector McVeigh is giving his personal attention to the patient. The guards have been doubled—making now sixteen in all and every possible precaution is being taken to completely isolate the sick man.

The Coptic will be in from Yokohama with a fresh batch of immigrants next Monday and that will mean still more guards and segregation at Maunaloa.

The Belgie's passengers will remain in quarantine eighteen days from last Saturday, say until the 24th inst., providing no more cases develop.

Eczema, scald head, bites, itches of the skin of any sort, instantly and permanently cured. Doan's Ointment. At any chemist's. 50 cents.



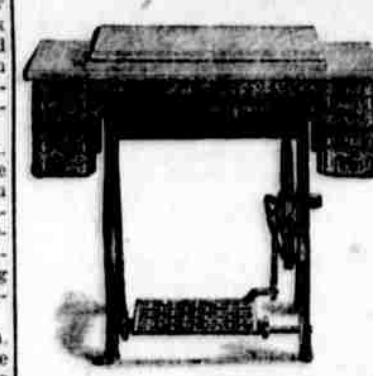
JAMES J. HILL.
James J. Hill, who has achieved fame as the head of the Great Northern railway, has acquired a controlling interest in the Baltimore and Ohio. "Jim" Hill is, to use a hackneyed phrase, a self-made man. By industry and courage he raised himself from an humble position in railroading to the place in the first rank which he now holds.

"UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE.



THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO.,
Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service.
Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work.
"UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power.
Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted.
OFFICE: 311 Howard street, San Francisco.

We Don't Want Your Money!
Your Promise to Pay
A LITTLE EVERY MONTH is what we would like.



Honolulu. L. B. KERR, Sole Agent.

The "Iolani" and the "Australia" have brought to the
Pacific Hardware Co.,

large lines of seasonable goods. A few

Hygienic Refrigerators

(each compartment removable for cleaning), for
those who want the best.

Philadelphia Lawn Mowers

(High and low wheel.)

Mechanics Tools, Agricultural Implements, Shelf Hardware

and many articles you have been looking for.

Pacific Hardware Co.,

—LIMITED.—
Fort Street.

Vapo-Cresolene Cures while
you Sleep
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Croup, Catarrh, Colds.
Cresolene when vaporized in the sick room will give immediate relief.
Its curative powers are wonderful, as the same time preventing the spread
of contagious diseases by acting as a powerful disinfectant, harmless to the
youngest child. Sold by druggists. Valuable booklet free.
HOLLISTER DRUG CO., HONOLULU, H. I. Agents.

The best at the lowest
price at HOPP'S.
Not Idle Vaporings.

We make no assertions that we cannot back up. Our boast of giving the highest values in town is not mere empty words, nor are our advertisements simply decoys to bring you to the store. Whatever we advertise you will find here exactly as stated.

YOU'RE SAFE

in buying here—for we guarantee quality and prices. The cheapest Furniture and Fittings we carry are the best that can be sold for the money—same as our highest priced is the lowest for which the best made can be sold. If you're going to have furniture this fall why not let us estimate now?

Recent importations consist of a handsome line of

WICKER WARE

in the good old comfortable kind that makes you feel that life is worth living after all.

FANCY PARLOR PIECES

in Chairs and Tables. We had a very large stock of these pieces, but they have been taken away as fast as we could place them in our showrooms. Eight in one forenoon is the record. There must be a profusion of rich and rare designs of exclusive and new styles to warrant their going so fast. A though many have been disposed of, there are many aesthetic patterns left that are worth every cent we ask for them.

AN OLD PARLOR SUITE

Can be given new life under our hands. Let us upholster any furniture of yours that needs it.

J. HOPP & CO.

Loading Furniture Dealers.
KING & BETHEL STS.

W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W

GET IT AT
WATERHOUSES.

A Chat
About Our Plans.

We have delayed making answer to the volley of interested inquiries that have been made on all sides since the announcement that we had leased larger quarters in the Waverley Block—that we would not carry dry goods in the future—not that we didn't want to take the public into our confidence, but that when we did speak it might be from well-developed plans. The framework of the great business we hope to build here is constructed at last.

The success you've given us in our past business assures our methods are approved. We are glad. We've tried hard to give you the best possible service—and we start into the broader field with great achievements behind us—and high aims and ambitions before us. You'll feel at home in the "Greater Store" because it'll have the familiar ways. As purveyors to the public in all that is best, reasonable in price—quality considered—in

GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
CROCKERY,
GLASSWARE.

We shall occupy our accustomed place—in the lead. We shall be there by virtue of our deserts. Those lines are to have more room than they've ever had.

EVERYTHING FOR EVERYBODY at prices that will not affect the pocket of the most economical—as long as they want good goods—will be the slogan of the future, with us.

COMPLETE IN ITS THREE LINES.

Our Island customers may always depend upon us to send them the best that money will buy. When in town make our store your headquarters.

We are to be congratulated upon our great acquisition—and you upon the great advantages the greater store will afford. May we prosper jointly.

J. T. WATERHOUSE

Waverley Block,
Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware,
Crockery.

Established 1851. Leaders in 1898.

W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W-W

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1905.

THANKSGIVING FOR SOLDIERS.

Mrs. President Dole asks the ladies of Honolulu to join with her in furnishing the troops stationed here with a Thanksgiving dinner. It is needless to say that it will be done, because it is fitting and proper and generous to do it.

To all or nearly all of the enlisted men it will be an event in their lives. For to them it has been, heretofore, the sign of the crisp and cold winds of Autumn, the falling leaves, "the flying gold of the woodland," and to those of the North, the reign of the Ice King.

Moreover, it will be the first Thanksgiving commemoration in the tropics, under the flag.

THE PHILIPPINES AND THE CHURCHES.

The duties of the many missionary societies, on the Mainland, to the Philippines are now under discussion. It is already evident that they will not co-operate. They will in the Philippines, present, as usual, a divided front, and perplex rather than instruct. The strained relations of the churches in Japan and in India will appear in this new acquisition.

Father Doyle, one of the Paulists of New York City, recommends in the Catholic Review, that the Romanist church in America send some of its best men to the Philippines to reorganize the work of the priests residing there, just as the Protestant societies are reorganizing the work of the Christian but ignorant negro preachers of the Southern States. With advanced thought he recommends that only the most "thorough American priests" be sent. This suggestion indicates that the Romanist church in America already breathes the progressive air of the western continent.

Father Doyle claims that the ritual and ceremonies of the Roman church are admirably adapted to the improvement and conversion of the Philippines, while "the cold and lifeless religion of the Protestants," as he calls it, is not adapted to the purpose. He raises the question whether or not the Romanist church does not secure better results among the "heathen," than the Protestant church. Some of the strongest of the Protestant divines are with him to a certain extent.

Father Doyle refers to "the selfish aggrandizement of the Protestant missionaries in Hawaii and the degradation of the native race." He gains nothing in his argument by repeating the idle stories of the Honolulu slums, the incoherent talk of the beach-comber about the missionaries. Nor are his Catholic brethren in these islands, wholly free from blame in circulating these specious falsehoods.

According to the Spanish census of the Philippines, taken in 1885, there were 5,839,860 Romanists among the people. This statement may be a large overestimate.

Accepting it as substantially true, the Protestant churches are confronted, in entering this new field, with the fact that the natives are already Romanists, and it will require supreme effort and intelligence to supplant their present faith with another. The Protestant societies have no child's play before them.

The religious history of the native Hawaiian, during the last seventy years should cast much light on the true method that the Protestants should adopt in their coming struggle with Romanism in the Philippines.

Rev. Dr. Bishop, in the Friend, is quite satisfied with the methods of the early missionaries here, and in reviewing their work in answer to statements made by Col. Parker, sees no error in their ways of teaching. Therefore he would apply it to the Filipinos. He cites with pride the marvelous conversion of the natives in 1839. He allows the intelligent, but uninformed reader to believe that the same conditions of things exists today.

Here is the official census report of 1897: Of 25,637 natives who acknowledged their religious beliefs, 59.09 per cent were Protestant, 32.87 per cent were Roman Catholic, and 17.14 per cent were Mormons. That is, one-half are Protestants. The other half are Catholics and Mormons.

Those who are now seeking for the best methods of reaching the "heathen" naturally ask what is the reason for this astounding decadence, from the Protestant point of view, of the natives since 1839? If Protestantism has had its own way here since 1820, aided at one time by the expulsion of the Romanists from the country, why is it that with all the powerful aid at its command, and the earnest labor of self-sacrificing missionaries, the Romanists and Mormons have taken to themselves one-half of the people? It

is just such questions as these that the young and thoughtful Protestant leaders are asking, and they will not be put off by any "play in the gallery," in the way of generalities.

No man has "written down" the morals and superstitions of the natives more thoroughly than Dr. Bishop. When, in answering Col. Parker, he chooses to paint the natives on a high plane of morals and religion, he forgets his own writings, and fails to explain the startling figures of the census.

It is evident that the younger men in the Protestant church militant, are looking for better weapons, with which to fight heathenism on the one side, in the Philippines and elsewhere, and on the other side, to fight the Romanist who are now, under the universal rule of Divine Providence, making such marvelous progress in the United States. It is a pity if these younger and earnest men, on looking to this large field of missionary experience, are simply to be told by the older men, "we have learned nothing since 1820. If we repeated our missionary work we would not change it."

CROKER AND A JUDGE.

The best class of citizens in the city of New York have united in earnest protest against the refusal of Richard Croker, the Tammany boss to re-nominate Judge Daly of the Supreme Court, a man who has done most excellent service on the bench for twenty-eight years. The refusal was based on the fact that the judge would not appoint a Croker man to the office of clerk of the court. The Republicans and Mugwumps, at once nominated him, and in a great mass meeting the best lawyers of the city protested against the action of Croker, and endorsed the nomination of the judge.

Croker, however, is shrewd. In order to beat this judge, he nominates another man for the place, who has an excellent reputation after fourteen years service on the bench. When the eminent lawyers like Choate and Carter and Cochrane denounce Croker, he simply replies, I will put a first-class man on the bench. At the same time he makes the judges understand that he is master.

Twenty-eight years ago, the astounding Tweed frauds were exposed. The city lost over \$50,000,000. Two years before this discovery, the Citizens' Reform Association engaged a young lawyer named Daly to make their fight as their secretary against Tweed and corruption. The young man was singularly active, and made it very hot for Tweed. Tweed wished to get him out of the way. He sent for him, and said, "would you like to be a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; salary \$15,000 a year?" The young lawyer replied that he would. He was at once put on the Tammany ticket and elected, and has made an excellent judge for twenty-eight years. When he was elected, Tweed was relieved for two years. His active foe was out of the way. He boasted to his friends, "I've spiked that gun!" The respectable citizens could not understand why Boss Tweed put the young man on the bench. The small fry of the legal fraternity in those days who were aware of this transaction, debated the morality of Judge Daly's action, and predicted that he would prove to be a bad judge. He has not. This incident of his elevation to the bench has passed out of the memories of the present generation. If his conduct in securing the position was not beyond criticism, his admirable services, thereafter, destroyed the force and effect of any personal misdoing.

WAR LUNGS.

One of the first rules of the Naval Academy at Annapolis is this:

"At all times in mustering in the crews the captains must call the names in the lowest tone that will secure attention."

In the volunteer service there is a tendency to shout all orders. In the old fashioned militia the voice of the commander was used to its utmost capacity. The bravery and capacity of the officer was measured by the strength of his lungs. The best action is secured with the least possible force. No strength is wasted.

It may be a blunt assertion, but it is the fact that the boys of the First New York have not received here the same cordial treatment and it might be said general and unrestrained hospitality that was accorded all other troops coming to the port. For that reason, if for no other, it is hoped the movement to give the garrison men the happiest kind of a Thanksgiving, will be a typical Honolulu success. Mrs. Dole, in her commendable plan, should have the support of the whole community.

Dottie Cooke's gift to the Fabiola Hospital at Oakland bears out in a measure the oft-repeated statement that in Hawaii all somehow become solicitous for the welfare of the children. The foundation for this kind consideration was laid long ago.

NO LAND FOR ENCAMPMENT?

When then, Merriam states in his report, made to the War Department, that he cannot find a suitable spot for an encampment here, he states the which is not true. He could have found it, if he had seriously undertaken to do so. It was not, and is not an easy matter to find a suitable place. War itself, business of every kind, presents more or less difficulties.

Men who know every square foot of the land on this island, are connected with the Government. The land agent, the tax assessor, the officials of the Interior Office could have readily pointed out what land there is available for camp.

We are informed that neither Gen. Merriam nor any of the military authorities, nor any one representing the United States, ever approached the Government officially and asked the aid of its knowledge and experience in selecting a proper spot. It is known that Minister Damon made some suggestions about it, and pointed out at least one tract of land. Aside from his suggestion, the Government was neither by letter nor verbally asked to aid in securing the needed ground.

If Mr. Dillingham, a man full of resources and energy had been requested to secure the place needed, we believe he would have promptly secured it.

If the military authorities had, in the first instance, said to the Government: "We have the right to expect your hearty co-operation in securing the spot we need, and ask you to kindly aid us," the Government would have responded with alacrity. It would have gone further. It would, we believe, in the failure of authority to expend money here by the military commandant, have advanced money willingly, and equipped a camp with water facilities and sanitary conveniences. The camp site at Waikiki was chosen without Government suggestion.

When Gen. Merriam informed the Government that he required parts of the Executive building for military use, and was told that the entire building was needed for the civil administration, he replied that he could take the premises, and the Government offices could be established in tents. Of course, this was a clear intimation to the Government that its assistance was not needed. And it stood off even at the peril of allowing the typhoid fever to spread.

The report of Gen. Merriam is incorrect, and if not contradicted, may make a serious difference in the disposition of troops in these islands. The annual cost of maintaining a regiment is over \$500,000. The time may come when that amount will be very acceptable to our local merchants.

However, the little friction that has existed will in time be reduced, and the military and civil cogwheels will operate more smoothly.

A TROUBLED GHOST.

The ghost of Columbus should serve notice on mankind that it will stand no more nonsense, if the story, which we print in another column is correct, regarding the circulation of his "remains" through Spanish territory.

Some speculative scientists declare that ghosts closely attend the body of the departed. The removal of the remains involves a removal of the ghost. Mrs. Columbus, for some reason, appears to have been suspicious of her husband's ghost, and in order to take it away from some unexplained and supernatural temptation—perhaps the propinquity of a lady ghost—adopted the plan of traveling with his remains, which forced the ghost to follow. Some spiritual medium had undoubtedly hinted at the irregular conduct of Columbus' ghost.

While the body was temporarily deposited in the church in Valladolid, the ghost appears to have made an unfortunate acquaintance with the neighboring ghosts, which did not please Mrs. C. So she removed the body to Seville, where it remained many years, and where its spiritual companions were of the higher class of the late lamented of the city.

In removing the body across the ocean to San Domingo, the ghost must have endured many hardships, especially in the swell of what the theosophists would call "astral bilge water." But on that island the local and Indian ghosts must have been uncongenial. It is said that when the Spaniards attempted to remove the body to Havana, the priests kept a part of it in San Domingo. The ghost was then confronted with the problem of double allegiance, like the Americans who tried on these islands to retain their American citizenship and at the same time hold Hawaiian citizenship. The mediums have not left any record of the final settlement of these supernatural rights and liabilities. And now another removal must take place. The ghost is justified in making a final stand. No doubt he informs friendly ghosts who are not disturbed, that it was "the greatest mistake of his life," to have encouraged the greedy instincts of Columbus before he began his voyage by plotting the number of slaves and the amount of gold, he might obtain, if he sailed westward.

Columbus got him out of the way. Mrs. Columbus once became suspicious, even after his death. And the ghost, for nearly four hundred years, has been fighting a sea of trouble. Now he must make another voyage across the Atlantic, and suffer once more the pains of astral separation.

MORE PROBLEMS.

"Tobacco culture," says the Times-Union, "is one of the most profitable and promising industries of Florida. Perhaps we might better have said it is the most profitable of the industries of the State, and most promising of future development. It would unquestionably be injured by the admission of Cuba to the Union, and its development, if not checked, would be postponed." Don't fear, contemporary, tobacco is largely cultivated in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New England. If Cuba is admitted some plan will be found to "protect" a product in which those States are interested. Some of their representatives are already discussing a constitutional amendment to that end.—Charleston News and Courier.

The cigar and cigarette trade will not only be interfered with by Cuba and Porto Rico, but more largely and dangerously by the Philippines. These last named islands also make a good quality of tobacco which they manufacture into cigarettes.—Tobacco.

The number of cultivators of the tobacco plant in the States is very large and they have a powerful influence in politics. Several years ago, when the Sumatra leaf, now raised in the Philippines came into the market, and seriously injured the sale of the home raised "wrappers," the tobacco interest demanded protection from Congress, and the enormous duty of \$2.00 per pound was placed upon it. It was claimed by the home-growers that unless this was done, the entire trade would be crippled.

The sugar product is precisely in the same situation. The tobacco and sugar interests will now unite forces, and insist on "protection" against the possible dangers of expansion. When war against Spain was threatened, these interests were aware of their liability to injury in the annexation of Cuba. They could not, however, at the time, make any resistance to the movement of the people. As the war is, probably, at an end, and the acquisition of the new territory is certain, they are now taking alarm at the coming danger, and will make a common fight. They can and will make a strong one.

An amendment to the Constitution, providing for the protection to one part of the territory against another part, is not practicable. A majority of the States would not adopt it. Whether or not laws can be enacted that will cut off the newly acquired territory from the general advantages of protection, is an open question. The probabilities are that such laws cannot be passed.

While expansion may, on the one hand, increase foreign trade, it may on the other hand injure home industries. It will be a curious outcome of the new movement, if the free born enlightened citizen of the States should be reduced to want, and the ignorant Cubans and Filipinos become prosperous and rich.

President McKinley in his speeches made during his recent trip to the interior, hints at some of these coming questions. While the people are with unjust indignation shouting "down with the Spaniards," and "hold the Philippines," the President is alive to the fact that the sugar beet industry, and the tobacco industry, are in great danger. He knows well, that as soon as the excitement subsides, the tobacco and sugar men will appear with solid front, and will beseege Congress for protection.

So far as Hawaii is concerned, we hold to the opinion that her sugar interests will not be affected, unless Congress, at the dictation of the farmers shall consider the sugar interests here to be tainted with the cheap Asiatic labor. On the other hand, as it was said in these columns several days ago, if the Filipinos are brought under American protection, the labor question for these islands may be solved.

The Lahaina Public Educator suggests that young Jas. G. Blaine, ex-captain in disgrace, might have been a different man had he been given a manual training course in some good school in his younger days. This is quite an abstruse proposition. They say if you catch an Indian young you can make a good Indian out of him without resorting to manslaughter or murder in the first degree. But the same Indian cannot be converted into a white man and citizen.

When the Maine was blown up, Capt. Sigbee's orderly promptly made his way to the commander and reported that the ship had been torpedoed and was sinking. The orderly, who was Private Wm. Anthony, of the marines, should always be remembered as a type of the really courageous man. He has been promoted to be a sergeant.

As there are 100,000 dead letters in the postoffice at Dawson City, Honolulu people who have been expecting mail from friends in the Klondike need not be nervous from failure to receive reply to letters sent north.

DR. BISHOP AND THE MISSION.

Twenty-five years ago, the President of one of the noted eastern Colleges said to one of its graduates, a Hawaiian born, "the College is poor, its endowment is small, the professors are ill paid, no one helps." The reply was, "treat the College as if it was a business affair and not a religious institution—put business methods into it—put on your coat, get into the crowd like a dry goods drummer—tackle business men, and show them that Colleges are as necessary as railroads." Any close observer will now notice that the most indefatigable "drummer" of these later days are the college presidents. They may pray for endowments, but now they persistently "drum" for them.

Ministers have their secular and business side, as well as their religious side. It is however only one body with two aspects. The Advertiser is a secular journal, and is under obligations to avoid sectarianism. It reaches or hopes to reach the men of every denomination. At the same time it knows that religious and secular affairs are as closely united as the flesh and blood which the Jew could not separate in order to get his pound of flesh. A secular newspaper cannot touch on any problem of life without becoming involved in its religious phases.

One of the seemingly inexplicable features of modern Christian civilization has been the clear distinction rigidly kept between the religious and secular journals, in obedience to an ignorant public sentiment. Owing however, to a great advance in the understanding of the intimate relations between business and religion, the secular journals now discuss religious matters and religious journals imitate the secular journals.

The theories, and conduct of the early missionaries to these islands are not to be treated as a closed affair, a subject to be disposed of by a sweeping general opinion as is expressed by the Rev. Dr. Bishop, any other person, editor or preacher. There is a magazine of material accumulated here, during the last seventy years regarding the operations of missions, which is invaluable. It is waiting for a master hand like that of the Rev. Sidney Gulick to use it, and forge out thunderbolts against error, and put us in a better understanding with the true way to elevate mankind.

Dr. Bishop tells us that the Divine command was, and is, to "go to all nations and preach the Gospel to every creature," and then informs us that the reasons why the Romanist and Mormon creeds over one-half of the natives, is that in 35 years the Protestant mission here has been reinforced by only two individuals, and the Romanists and Mormons have had it their own way. The only way to explain this astounding discrepancy between belief and practice is, to hold that in effect, the American churches called in their Bibles, burnt them up, and reissued a new edition with the Divine command to preach the Gospel, stricken out of it.

The men who ought to be the leaders of the best thought here, religious and secular, are bound to make a better explanation than this of the reasons for the present relative condition of the denominations here.

THE PASSING HOUR.

It is not out of order to again remark that the Tennessee soldiers continue to act on the lines of good conduct.

Gladstone's biography will be prepared by John Morley. This insures a careful work that will have literary merit.

What is the matter with the town athletically? No foot ball team for Thanksgiving day. This is degeneration with a vengeance.

Judge Henry E. Cooper in his capacity as Minister of Public Instruction goes steadily along adding school houses to the landscape of Hawaii nei.

While the number of men on the sick report of the First New York Regiment is alarmingly if not alarmingly large, it is a blessing that the mortality is light.

The scientific man of the Food Inspection service of the Board of Health is now well equipped for work and results will soon be expected, as the official is both earnest and competent.

The annual report of the post office department of the United States shows an excess of expenditures over income of \$9,000,000. And there is still talk of reducing general letter postage to one cent.

It begins to look as though the business of a larger harbor for Honolulu will be attended to by the Government at Washington, with the assistance and co-operation, of course, of the local authorities.

Happy Hilo. It has a real military band, Col. Barber, who sent the First New York musicians to the rainy city, could command the vote of the district for any office within the gift of the electorate of the group.

The Tennesseans are not by any means living up to the reputation that preceded them from the coast. The advice were that the men of this regiment were likely to be disturbers. On the contrary, up to date, they have

been the best behaved party of boys in blue yet to visit the island.

The first star falling day here, is Nance O'Neil, who is to arrive today and who will appear in the Hawaiian Opera House, supported by the McKee-Hanish Company.

It has remained for a Captain of U. S. Volunteers, an ex-judge of a Nebraska and hill district, to openly contend here that two wrongs make a right and to show that he committed one of the wrongs and imagined the other.

If the yacht Gladys proves a match or more than a match for the Bonnie Dundee there will be added to the splendid sport here an interest that will be something like it should be.

The Tennesseans left here with the impression that they had been treated in royal style. It was plain to be seen that the boys of this regiment had not been given exactly a "square deal" on the Coast.

The first report, was that the transport Panama was lost. A good many reasons why she foundered were offered. It should now be in order to demonstrate just how she happened to ride the gale.

This is the first time in many years that Honolulu has been given a theatrical season with the real, genuine attraction of a star of the first magnitude and a strong supporting company in a repertoire of standard plays.

With \$250,000 and the co-operation of the Board of Health, the public improvements branch of the local Government should be able to make a fair beginning in the direction of a complete modern sewerage system for Honolulu.

A Californian has invented a "health shake" or invigorating rattling machine. It gives the same general treatment and exercise that may be had in a Honolulu street car, with the absence of the waits incident to Tram travel here.

Hawaii is getting a most valuable sort of advertising abroad in the illustrated lectures and motion pictures of E. Burton Holmes, who will be so pleasantly remembered here. Mr. Holmes now has one of the best theaters in Chicago for five weeks and will tell good people the truth about the Islands.

Secretary Long says that the experience of the war has shown that the success and clean record of the navy was due in a large measure to the fact that the Department was not subjected to the necessity of making any civilian appointments or any appointments whatever excepting upon professional examinations.

It is the ruling of the State Department at Washington that the residents of Porto Rico, by the fact of their country having been annexed by the United States, have not acquired American citizenship. The ballot and attendant privileges must be conferred by act of Congress.

C. B. Ripley, who writes from Omaha of Hawaii at the exposition is one of the town's conservative citizens and one who has the interests of the Islands close at heart. His endorsement of exhibit and its management is high praise for all concerned.

Six of the enlisted men of the colored command that is said to have saved Roosevelt's regiment in the San Juan hill charge, have been given commissions. The advancement of these black men will do much to influence their people throughout the United States in the direction of ambitious effort.

Now that the Minister of Interior is going over to Hawaii himself to see that road work is expedited and forwarded, it is perhaps not unreasonable to suppose that the people who have been doing so much screaming from the shadows of the big Island big mountains will come down to earth and talk business.

The proposed feast to the boys of the First New York will be the biggest Thanksgiving dinner on record. Capt. Hunnewell relates in his memorandum on visits to the Islands in the early '50s that it was customary then to give a big dinner for the chiefs and prominent natives on Christmas day.

A good selection has been made in issuing a commission to J. Q. Wood as a member of the Board of Education.

Dinner for Soldiers.

About fifty ladies met at Mrs. Dole's home yesterday in response to an invitation from her, to devise some plan to give the New York boys a Thanksgiving dinner.

The dinner will consist of turkey with cranberry sauce, vegetables, and fruit, bread and butter, hot coffee and milk.

Mrs. Dole will see Colonel Barber and consult with him as to arrangements for serving the dinner and the hour at which it shall be served.

Transports Off.

The Zealandia and Arizona left this port yesterday morning for Manila. Before leaving six of the soldiers from the Arizona were taken ashore being considered too sick to undertake the trip. Many of the newly made friends of the Tennessee boys were at the wharf to bid them good-bye.

GLADYS IS HERE

Arrival of T. W. Hobron's New Sloop Yacht.

FIRST OF KIND FOR ISLANDS

Modern Knockabout Type—Made Record on the Coast—Size and Specifications.

The arrival of the Andrew Welch from the coast yesterday marks a new era in the yachting history of Honolulu, as she brings down T. W. Hobron's new sloop yacht Gladys.

The Gladys is the most modern type of knockabout, the first of the kind to

be built in the islands, and it is hoped that in the future she will have a worthy competitor. The yachting history of Honolulu, which dates back to the time when the two Spanish yachts came here, and about which they proved to be well matched in their regatta.

SMALL STRIKE

New Men Refuse Labor on Oahu Plantation.

Seventy Galician laborers on the Oahu plantation marched into the city yesterday morning in a body and called on J. F. Hackfeld, the Austrian Consul, to whom they told their troubles. They claim that they have been ill-used by the lunas on the plantation and demanded to be released from their troubles.

The men have several grievances to state. Some of them claim that the company is not living up to its contract with them in many respects, that they are compelled to do too much work, and that the lunas are brutal to them. Five of the men claimed that they

A SPECIAL AGENT

Dr. C. A. Ruggles in Hawaii From California.

Brings a Letter to the Board of Health—Tuberculosis on Kauai. Goodhue—Weddick.

President W. O. Smith, Drs. Wood, Day and Emerson, and Messrs. Lansing, Smith and Kellipio were present at a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday. Drs. Myers, Herbert, Alvarez and Monsarrat, and Superintendent Carter, of the Insane Hospital, were also in attendance. Executive business was first taken up and disposed of. Dr. C. A. Ruggles, a member of the State Board of Health of California, was introduced to the members of the local Board by President Smith. Dr. Ruggles delivered to the Board a letter from the State Board of Health of California stating that he had been delegated by the Board and duly authorized as its representative to visit the Hawaiian Islands and report upon the existence of leprosy here, the treatment practiced and the methods of quarantine enforced; and to make any other investigation which, in his judgment, may be of value to the Board of Health of California in the discharge of its duties in the protection of the public health in that State.

President Smith, in behalf of the members of the local Board, welcomed the doctor, who made a few remarks and thanked the Board for his kind reception. Dr. Ruggles was invited to accompany the Board when it visited the leper settlement at Moehohi. The invitation was accepted. The doctor remarked that the only proper way to investigate a thing was to see it.

Dr. Monsarrat made a report of his trip to Kauai, where he went last week to investigate the reported tuberculosis among the cattle on that island. The doctor reports that he was present when some cattle were killed at the slaughter house of Mr. W. H. Rice, of Lihue, and that one of the animals killed was slightly affected with the disease in one lung, but not to an extent that would merit condemnation. Dr. Monsarrat recommends that some non-interested person be appointed as inspector at that place and suggests that the appointment be given to Dr. Watt.

Dr. Walter Hoffman, who was doctor on the H. F. Glad when she brought the Galicians from Bremen to Hawaii, made application to be granted a license to practice medicine. The application having been passed upon favorably by the Board of medical examiners, it was granted.

Dr. E. S. Goodhue tendered his resignation as Government physician at Waialua and Maunaloa Hospital, which was accepted.

Dr. John Weddick filed an application with the Board for the position left vacant by the resignation of Dr. Goodhue. Dr. Weddick has been acting physician at these places and has given such general satisfaction that he was immediately appointed.

Dr. Day reported that the smallpox patient at the quarantine station was doing nicely and that he did not anticipate any further spread of the disease.

Dr. Monsarrat submitted the following report of inspection at slaughter houses: For the week ending November 1: Total number bullocks killed, 122; good, 113; flaked livers, 78; calves killed, 41; good 27; flaked livers, 14. For week ending November 8: Total number bullocks killed, 217; good 196; flaked livers, 21; calves killed, 26; sheep killed, 251; good 201; flaked livers 50; total number hogs killed, 162.

President Smith stated that he had invited Dr. Ward, of the Bennington, to accompany the Board to Moehohi tonight. About forty permits have been granted for others to go, there being over 100 applications made asking for the same privilege.

Old Jesse Moore in Town.

Jesse Moore, a name renowned and pleasantly known throughout the United States, hails from the Blue Grass region of Old Kentucky, and will be introduced to the good people of the Hawaiian Islands by Lovejoy & Co., of Honolulu, who have just perfected arrangements to have him make his headquarters at their establishment.

His friends, and they are legion, and all those who wish to make his acquaintance will be glad to know of his present location, where Jesse Moore may be found in all sized packages from a pocket flask to a barrel. Incidentally it should be stated that the name so favorably mentioned above, supplemented by the "AA" trade-mark, has become popular through its adoption as a brand of the best and purest whiskey sold in America, and known to connoisseurs as the famous old Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey.

Go to Lovejoy & Co.'s and meet him and he will be your friend forever.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Action has been taken by the Administration looking to the maintenance of the status quo with respect to the concession of the Maritime Canal Company for the construction of the Nicaragua canal. Secretary Hay has cabled instructions to Minister Merry, under which, through Consul Donaldson, at Managua, remonstrances will be lodged with President Zelaya against the concession his Government has awarded to Messrs. Eyre and Cragin, representing an American syndicate, for the construction of the canal upon the expiration of the contract held by the Maritime Company.

Come Very Near Being



Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Very soon after I began to feel better, and my general health very greatly improved. I followed up the treatment and in a short time I was as well as ever. I cannot too highly recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla as a blood purifier and tonic.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sugar, 4 5-16; firm.

Hana plantation, \$17.25 bid.

Taxes will be delinquent here on the 15th inst.

Hawaiian Commercial, \$52.75 bid; \$54.25 asked.

Hutchinson plantation, \$63.25 bid; \$63.75 asked.

Two hundred and fifty-four sick at military hospital.

The new Waihiua stock sold yesterday for \$120 and is advancing daily.

Hawaiian rice is held at 6c in San Francisco, the highest for a long time.

Mrs. E. F. Dillingham has resigned as a member of the Board of Education.

The new four-room school house for Hilo is of rustic design, planned by Ripley & Dickey.

The Interior Department calls for tenders for the construction of new roads on Hawaii and Oahu.

A. L. C. Atkinson is very frequently in court these days as the representative of the Attorney General.

Bo's Ben, a well known character along the water front, has reappeared in Honolulu from San Francisco.

Mrs. F. A. Hosmer was pleasantly surprised in the visit of an old friend, Capt. Edmund Boltwood of the Kansas regiment.

The U. S. Engineers are going right ahead with the construction of barracks on the Kapahulu road, regardless of weather.

A newspaper for the battalion of U. S. Engineers here has been started by H. M. Ayres. The first number appeared yesterday.

J. A. Rodanet, of Kona, Hawaii, arrived in the city yesterday morning. He goes to the Hamoa plantation Tuesday to boil sugar.

The marriage engagement is announced of Miss Grace King, daughter of T. V. King, to Chas. Rice, son of Senator Rice, of Kauai.

Arrangements are progressing for the first open evening of the Grand Army Post. Some very select local talent is being engaged.

The figures for the U. S. Government coal sheds were: Lucas Bros., \$35,089; Ouderkirk, \$39,133; Bertelman, \$48,977; E. B. Thomas, \$55,450.

The Cabinet has decided to grant the request of Queen Dowager Kapilani to be allowed to erect a monument to the memory of the late King Kalakaua at the cemetery providing

that the donors be first authorized by the Legislature.

Minister Cooper yesterday will be able to attend to his duties at the Hawaiian Legation in Honolulu.

One of the New York men who attended the funeral of Capt. Wheeler was an overcoat with great that he forgot.

Provost Marshal Lieut. Decker placed an engineer from camp under arrest last night for striking another soldier.

The transport Pennsylvania, with the Fifth First Iowa, which was scheduled to sail November 1, is expected to arrive at any hour.

The City of Pachuca, with the remaining battalion of the First Tennessee and the Nevada cavalry, was under orders to sail November 5.

Capt. Wallmann, of H. I. C. M. S. Falk, now cruising about Samoa, was a through passenger on the Moana yesterday en route to Bremen.

John H. Musick has written a long sensational story called "The Klondike." It has been published as a serial in a large number of newspapers.

An opportunity to sample the famous Jesse Moore whiskey is now offered by Lovejoy & Co., No. 19 Nuuanu street, distributors for the islands.

John Quincy Wood, Esq., has been appointed by President Dole, Commissioner of Public Instruction for the term of three years from June 24, 1898.

Companies A, B, D, and H of the First New York were not paid when the rest of the regiment was, but expect to receive two months' pay today.

The Cabinet has voted to continue to a decision from the Supreme Court the litigation between the Government and the Oahu Railway and Land Company.

Minister of Public Instruction Cooper calls for tenders for the construction of one three and one four-room school building at Ewa and Hilo respectively.

An Hawaiian translation of the "Book of Mormon" has just been printed by the Gazette Company. The first copy to be bound was sent in the Moana mail yesterday.

J. B. Malpas, Company D, of the New York regiment, has converted his tent into a shoe cobbler's shop. He is a shoe maker and is doing an extensive business at the camp.

The prospects for a base ball game between the New York and Town teams have entirely vanished. Negotiations have been broken off and both teams have ceased to practice.

It is the decision of the Cabinet to push forward the matter of sewerage for Honolulu. Of the sum realized from the sale of bonds \$250,000 will be used in construction of sewers.

Kirk B. Porter, one of the brightest young business men of the city, has become the sole owner of the furniture establishment at the corner of Hotel and Bethel. He has purchased all the interest of Geo. A. Ordway, who retires on account of failing health.

Capt. King, Minister of Interior, and Judge Cooper, Minister of Education, leave on the Kinan next Tuesday. Minister Cooper visits Hawaii to look after location and construction of the new school houses. Capt. King goes to North Hilo, Kona and Kau districts, to see that the contractors who are building Government roads, are expediting their work.

RUDOLPH NEUMANN.

Death, By Accident, of Nephew of Paul Neumann.

The sad news of the death, by accident, of Rudolf Neumann, a nephew of Paul Neumann of this city, arrived by the mail yesterday.

The deceased, a merry good-hearted and still comparatively young man, had been for many years associated with the Alaska Trading Company of San Francisco, and was visiting some of the mines in Unga, Alaska, on the 10th of October last. While examining a drift in company with the mining manager and despite the latter's warning he stepped backwards into a 200-foot shaft, from the bottom of which his corpse was recovered and shipped back to California by the steamer Portland.

He never married, but apart from the above named bereaved kinsman, he leaves a mother and sister in Germany and a brother, Dr. L. Neumann of San Francisco, to mourn his untimely death.

ONE REPUTATION

For first watch work is widely appreciated, but we wish to emphasize the fact that we have not yet been able to find the necessity of sending their watches, when out of order to us directly, and not first allow every linker to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always sure to you, after such treatment; over so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

★
TYPEWRITERS' HEADQUARTERS!

Buy Your Carbon Paper, Typewriter Paper and Ribbons.

At Our Store Largest Assortment, Best Quality, Lowest Prices.

Agency for the



HAMMOND TYPEWRITERS FOR ALL NATIONS AND TONGUES Remington-Sholes, and New Franklin Machines. Call or write for Catalogues.

Wall, Nichols Company
YOUR MONEY SAVES

TIME TABLE
Wilder's Steamship Company
—1898—

S. S. KINAU, CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 10 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, and Kona, the following day, arriving in Hilo Wednesday.

LEAVE HONOLULU.
Tuesday.....Sept. 12 Tuesday.....Nov. 8
Tuesday.....Sept. 19 Tuesday.....Nov. 15
Tuesday.....Sept. 26 Tuesday.....Nov. 22
Tuesday.....Oct. 3 Tuesday.....Nov. 29
Tuesday.....Oct. 10 Tuesday.....Dec. 6
Tuesday.....Oct. 17 Tuesday.....Dec. 13
Tuesday.....Oct. 24 Tuesday.....Dec. 20
Tuesday.....Nov. 1 Tuesday.....Dec. 27

Returning, will leave Hilo at 8 o'clock a. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, Kona, Kawaihi, Makani, Manalea Bay and Lahaina the following day, arriving at Honolulu Sunday morning.

ARRIVE HONOLULU.
Sunday.....Sept. 13 Sunday.....Nov. 13
Sunday.....Sept. 20 Sunday.....Nov. 20
Sunday.....Sept. 27 Sunday.....Nov. 27
Sunday.....Oct. 4 Sunday.....Dec. 4
Sunday.....Oct. 11 Sunday.....Dec. 11
Sunday.....Oct. 18 Sunday.....Dec. 18
Sunday.....Oct. 25 Sunday.....Dec. 25
Sunday.....Nov. 2 Sunday.....Dec. 2

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving there on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE, CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesdays at 6 o'clock p. m., touching at Kahului, Hana, Hamoa and Kipahulu, Maui. Returning arrives at Honolulu Sunday mornings.

Will call at Niihau, Kauai, once each month.

No freight will be received after 4 p. m., on day of sailing.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers WITHOUT NOTICE, and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the landings to receive their freight. This company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live stock received only at owner's risk.

This company will not be responsible for money or valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of purser.

Packages containing personal effects, whether shipped as baggage or freight, if the contents thereof exceed \$100.00 in value, must have the value thereof plainly stated and marked, and the Company will not hold itself liable for any loss or damage in excess of this sum except the goods be shipped under special contract.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company, and which may be used by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of 25 per cent.

C. L. WIGHT, President.
E. H. ROSE, Secretary.
CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Superintendent.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
—AND—
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
CITY OF RIO JANEIRO.....	NOV. 17	COPTIC.....	NOV. 15
BELGIC.....	NOV. 25	CITY OF PEKING.....	NOV. 25
COPTIC.....	DEC. 6	GAELIC.....	DEC. 9
CITY OF PEKING.....	DEC. 23	CHINA.....	DEC. 23
GAELIC.....	DEC. 31	DORIC.....	DEC. 31
CHINA.....	JAN. 14	NIPPON MARU.....	JAN. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE AS FOLLOWS:	
SINGLE TRIP.	ROUND TRIP.
For San Francisco—Cabin	\$ 75
European Steerage.....	25
For Yokohama—Cabin	\$150
European steerage	85
For Hongkong—Cabin	\$175
European Steerage	100
For San Francisco—Cabin, 4 mo's.....	\$125
For Yokohama—Cabin, 4 mo's.....	225
Cabin, 12 mo's.....	265.50
For Hongkong—Cabin, 4 mo's.....	262.50
Cabin, 12 mo's.....	316.25

For general information apply to

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

—AGENTS—

SLOOP YACHT GLADYS.

[Capt. T. W. Hobron.]

come here, and on her trial trip at San Francisco, where she was built, proved a complete surprise to the "Bay" yachtsmen, as, without any preparation whatever, she distanced everything in sight, and on her second and third trials, proved, in competition with the fastest yachts there, that she could show a clean pair of heels to any yacht in San Francisco waters, on any point of sailing.

This was the more unexpected as she was not built for a racer, but for a pleasure boat or cruiser, and in her design more attention was given to having a safe and comfortable craft for heavy weather and rough water, than to speed, and it reflects great credit upon her designer, V. D. Bacon, of Barnstable, Mass., that he was able to carry out the instructions of the owner in this respect, and at the same time give him so speedy a yacht.

Extracts from the San Francisco papers, already published in the Advertiser, show that the Gladys stands very high in the estimation of the Bay yachtsmen.

A partial description of the Gladys will, with the above "cut," give a very good idea of what she is like. Her dimensions are as follows:

Length over all, 37 ft. 7 in.
Length on load water line, 25 ft.
Beam, 10 ft.
Draft, 5 ft. 3 in.
Sail area, 850 square feet.
Ballast, 6,000 pounds, iron keel. No inside ballast.

The cabin is very roomy, being fitted with four full berths, with an additional berth forward, and with full head room, which means that a six-foot man can stand upright with space to spare.

The mattresses for the berths are of the air or pneumatic pattern and in case of necessity can be used for life rafts, each one being guaranteed to support fifteen persons in the water. The cushions in the cockpit are of the same pattern and are covered with corduroy. These cushions are the most approved life preservers and are always at hand in a case of "man overboard."

The cabin is provided with a folding lavatory, lockers for wearing apparel, dishes and sundries, a refrigerator, cooking conveniences, etc. A noticeable article of furniture is a fine marine clock, which strikes the correct number of bells at the proper hours.

The frames of the hull are of the best white oak and the planking is of white cedar. She is fitted with steel wire rigging and metal parts are of polished brass. A polished brass Enos windlass, at once appeals to the yachtsman with memories of "heaving in the anchor."

The Gladys carries two of the "Cape Cod" patent folding anchors, one of 56 and one of 36 pounds weight. The lighter one will be used in ordinary weather, while the larger one is for emergencies and rough anchorages. These folding anchors are a great improvement over the old pattern, as, with less than one half the weight, they have greater holding power on account of their construction.

Her sails are of 10-oz. special yacht duck and from one of the best known sail-making establishments in the United States.

Taken as a whole the Gladys is a boat to be proud of and Capt. Hobron is receiving many congratulations on his acquisition from the men who know a good boat when they see it.

Heretofore there has been nothing in island waters to be classed with President Dole's flyer, the Bonnie

were compelled to join the others and evinced a desire to return to work. They were returned to the plantation. Mr. Hackfeld tried to reason with the men and persuade them to return to their work. This they refused to do and were locked up on the "reef" where they spent last night.

The majority of the strikers are from among the Galicians, who arrived here a short time ago on the H. F. Glad from Bremen, Germany.

The strikers will be in court this afternoon.

MYRA DAVIS

Death of a Young Lady Well Known in Honolulu.

(Waiala Union, Oct. 14.)

A very impressive service was held yesterday morning at 10 o'clock in the Whitman college chapel in commemoration of Miss Myra Davis, who died last Sunday, October 9, at Santa Barbara, Cal. The chapel was decorated with choice cut flowers and ivy and the sacred music was beautifully rendered by a mixed quartette. Representatives of the different organizations of the city of which Miss Davis was a member were present and resolutions passed by them were read by (Rev.) President Penrose. Rev. E. L. Smith and President Penrose both spoke of the noble and Christian life which Miss Davis lived, and of the revelation of her noble and exalted character. A large audience was present to honor one so worthy of honor.

The late Miss Davis was at one time a teacher in Kawaihau Seminary here and had many friends in Honolulu. In 1890-1 she was assistant principal to Miss Pepon at Kawaihau.

Portuguese Laborers.

At a meeting of the Board of Immigration yesterday the question of Portuguese labor immigration was discussed at length. The application for a thousand Portuguese laborers and their families was approved. The Government will bear one-half of the expense in bringing the immigrants to the country, the planters paying the other half. It is expected that the new immigration will be here in about four months. Hoffmann & Company of London will attend to the selection and shipment.

SLAUGHTER OF NEGROES.

MEMPHIS, October 23.—A special to the Commercial Appeal from Forest, Miss., says: As the result of an attempt to arrest a negro near Harpersville, Scott county, in the eastern part of the State, one white deputy was killed and three wounded and, according to the latest report, nine negroes have been killed by the citizens of the Harpersville neighborhood and the Sheriff's posse combined.

A NOVEL REPLY

Two Wrongs Make a Right, Says
Capt. Kilian.

WHY HE BROKE FAITH

Justice—Did Not Find Time to
Call on the Marshal—Entrusted
in the Case.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

A manifest copy of a long letter by Capt. Kilian, whose had faith with the police authorities as recited by Marshal Brown, has been noted, was received at this office yesterday. The Captain, who is of the First Nebraska Regiment of U. S. Volunteers, and who has been with the Camp Oia contingent here, gives his address as Manila, Philippine Islands, and mispells both the name of the town and the name of the islands.

Capt. Kilian was accused by Marshal Brown of promising to produce in court at a certain time two soldiers of his command who had been fined for assault and battery, upon pleading guilty, or in lieu of presenting the men, to pay in the amount of their fines, \$42. Kilian did not keep his word. He admits this in the letter which he sent to all the newspapers of the town yesterday. In justification of failing to keep his word, the Captain says that certain representations were made to him by Marshal Brown which were not carried out. He remarks that "what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander."

The letter produced by Kilian will not be published in this paper because it is not worth the space it would occupy. His case in brief is that Marshal Brown, on the night the two men were arrested, said that it might be possible to have their fines suspended in case they would plead guilty and in the event that investigation disclosed a finding of facts as Kilian claimed—that is that the men had not offended to amount to anything. Marshal Brown said that the next morning he would hear the story of the street affair from his policemen and would consult the Attorney General. The next morning, so soon as Kilian appeared in court he was informed by the Marshal that the case was much more serious than had at first been reported or than it had been stated by Kilian and that the direction of the Attorney General, the head of the Department, was to proceed with the prosecution as with any other case. The men were willing to plead guilty and did so. Kilian then contrived to have them escape payment of the fine or the imprisonment that would ensue in failure to settle and succeeded in doing so. On this point Kilian has the nerve to say:

"The paper (Advertiser) states that the Marshal is \$42 out of his own pockets. If that is the case I am indeed very sorry, but if it is true that the Marshal has power to suspend sentence, as he told me he had, he will not be loser. I have so far not seen the note which he is said to have sent me, but I will try to see the Marshal if it is convenient. People in any part of Uncle Sam's domain are fair-minded and believe in fair play. My course may not be approved by some but I do believe I did the right thing at the right time and the right place. I may be mistaken but my candid opinion is that I have acted fairly and squarely for the boys, with the Court and all concerned."

The Captain claims to be an attorney and even an ex-judge, and all the attorneys in town say that he should know, if he knows anything at all, that the Marshal has not the power to remit fines or suspend sentences. The Marshal is an executive and not a judicial officer.

"I will try to see the Marshal if it is convenient," says Kilian. Kilian was ashore from the Arizona yesterday and the day before at times and hours when the Marshal was at the police station, but did not care to call. Marshal Brown left at 5 last evening for the States, but Deputy Marshal Hitchcock is acting in his place. If Capt. Kilian cares to "make good" as he promised, or to acknowledge the note which was sent to him aboard the Arizona.

Marshal Brown was shown Kilian's letter yesterday and said: "I stated all the circumstances for the article which appeared in the Advertiser and the facts were given. This Captain of Volunteers is simply in a low and mean way defeating the law of this country, because circumstances place him in a position to do so without danger to himself in any way. If he could not call when he first said he would, why did he not appear later or send word. For my part I am willing to rest the case on his own version, though it is largely untrue. He could not possibly have understood that I was going to attempt in any way to let those men go entirely free after what they had done. He knew what the proceedings would be, for I said plainly to him that I would investigate and inquire and let him know and that is just what I did." This is Capt. Kilian's account of how he came into the case, and is a rather peculiar statement for a military or legal man to put on paper.

Last Friday night between 8 and 9 o'clock on my way to camp Lieut. Decker, the Provost of the mounted guard, stopped me on the street, he told me about two recruits having been arrested for having had an altercation with a Japanese, that through the officious behavior of an officer—whom I afterwards learned to have been Officer Espinosa—they got into trouble with the police, that they are now ac-

ceeded, promising will get the men sent into camp, as the police had it in for the boys anyway and the Marshal was just waiting for such a chance to do it. He stated that he had had very little experience in such matters, that he did not know just exactly what his rights were, that he did not want to make any mistakes, and asked me whether I thought he should make a demand for the boys and compel the Marshal to give them up. I gave it as my opinion that in this case, under the present circumstances, I would try by kindness, persuasion and policy to get the boys out of the clutches of the police. Whereupon the Lieutenant asked me whether I would not be kind enough to go with him to the Marshal to see what could be done. I somewhat reluctantly consented and went with him to the police station.

In 1887 Mr. Thomas McIntosh of Allentown, Tenn., had an attack of dysentery which became chronic. "I was treated by the best physicians in East Tennessee without a cure," he says. "Finally I tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. After using about twelve bottles I was cured sound and well." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

ASHES OF COLON

Many Resting Places of
Discoverer's Body.

A Restless Corpse—Dread of the
Spaniards—Wish of the Great
Sailor—Many Movings.

The Spaniards just now are wringing their hands at the idea of the ashes of Columbus falling into the hands of the detested Yankees, says the London News. The remains of the great discoverer lie buried in the choir of the cathedral at Havana. The dead body of Columbus has been as restless as that of our own St. Bode. It has never been able to find a quiet resting place. The great sailor died at Valladolid, in Spain, on Ascension day, 1506. He expressed a wish to be buried in the island of San Domingo. Joanares, his wife, took incessant care of the dead body of her husband. She carried it about with her when she traveled. For three years the body was deposited in the church of San Francisco in Valladolid, where it first found its resting place. In 1513 it was removed to Seville. There it remained for twenty-three years. The body was again disinterred and carried across the Atlantic. It found its next resting place in San Domingo, as Columbus had wished. When the island was ceded to France the bones were taken to Havana and solemnly buried in the cathedral in January, 1796. What remained of the body was placed in an urn in a niche in the left wall of the church, and covered with a marble slab.

Recently the inhabitants of San Domingo have claimed that the bones of the discoverer of the new world still rest in their soil. The fact appears to be that when the bones were removed to Cuba the priests of San Domingo kept back half and hid them in the south of the sacristy of their cathedral. Here they were discovered in 1877. If the Spanish Government again claims the ashes of Columbus, the restless spirit of the explorer will have to return to Spain, for every inch of the territory which he presented to his adopted country will have passed from her rule. The Havaneans will probably, however, not surrender their principal relic without a struggle.

AS TO PURE WHISKIES.

The difficulty which has hitherto existed of obtaining a high grade of whiskey, because of the excessive import duty, will be obviated when our new relations as an integral part of the great American Union have been fully established. The import tax of \$3.50 per gallon has operated to the detriment of the consumer for the reason that this amount added to the cost here of a first class article, would have rendered the retail price prohibitory to a large class of people who could not afford to or were unwilling to pay a price which would have afforded the retailer a fair profit. It is for this reason that the famous product of the Jesse Moore Hunt Company, of San Francisco, California, and Louisville, Kentucky, has scarcely been obtainable on the islands.

The Jesse Moore "AA" whiskey—a rich blend of absolute purity and exquisite flavor—has been for half a century the favorite of connoisseurs throughout the United States, but, for the reasons given above, this superior article has been but little known here. This company, whose sales are much greater than any other house in America, distill and while their famous "AA" blend is their chief product, they also have in bond, at all times, large quantities of high-grade straight whiskeys.

Arrangements have been perfected with one of our leading wholesale liquor dealers, Lovejoy & Co., for the introduction of the Jesse Moore whiskeys, and this firm will act as distributors on the Hawaiian Islands.

It is a well established fact that among those who use pure wines and liquors, drunkenness is almost unknown. The introduction in this market of so pure and wholesome a whiskey as the Jesse Moore "AA" must insure to the benefit of those who use whiskey and want only the best. An opportunity to sample this whiskey will be afforded to those who wish to do so, by calling at Lovejoy & Co.'s, No. 19 Nuuanu street.

BUT ONE SESSION

Adjournment of Court for Respect
to Late Capt. Fehleber.

A TRIBUTE FROM ASSOCIATES

Disposition of Minor Cases—Opium
Incident Fine—Assault and Bat-
tery—Defendant Answers Not.

(From Yesterday's Issue.)

Attorney General Smith, at the sitting of the Circuit Court yesterday morning, moved that the Court adjourn over the afternoon out of respect to the memory of the late Capt. Fehleber, at the same time presenting a set of resolutions of condolence. Judge A. Perry, the presiding Judge, granted the motion and directed that the resolutions be placed upon the records. The memorial is as follows:

The undersigned officers of the Court respectfully submit the following to this honorable Court:

It having pleased God to remove, by death, the late Capt. Frederick Wilhelm Fehleber, for many years bailiff of the Supreme Court and of this Court, whose career has been one of honesty and upright character, while serving the Hawaiian Government as a police officer:

Be it resolved, that this Court, through the clerk, convey by letter its deepest sympathy to the widow and other relatives of the deceased.

Resolved, that the Marshal be respectfully requested to send a delegation of his police officers to attend the funeral of their late comrade; and be it further

Resolved, that these resolutions be entered on record in the archives of this Court.

HENRY SMITH, Clerk.
GEORGE LUCAS, 1st Dep. Clerk.
J. A. THOMPSON, 2nd Dep. Clerk.
P. D. KELLETT, JR., 3rd Dep. Clerk.
ALBERT MCGURN, Bailiff.

Honolulu, November 8, 1898.

In the Circuit Court, in the matter of Nancy K. Eldredge vs. Sam Parker, Magoon and Silliman for plaintiff; Neumann for defendant; case was continued on motion of the latter.

Quong Cheong, opium in possession. Defendant yesterday paid fine and costs, \$103.50. Chillingworth for defendant.

A nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Daniel Masino, assault and battery and defendant was discharged. Kalanikou for accused.

G. Walnee, who was found guilty on Monday of assault and battery, came up for sentence and was fined \$20, with \$18.50 costs. A. L. C. Atkinson, for prosecution; J. K. Kanila for defendant.

Manuel Abreu vs. Silvano de Nobriga, assault. Motion to dismiss defendant's appeal was denied. Dickey for plaintiff; Kane for defendant.

The defendant having been called without responding, appeal of Willie Vida, assault and battery, was dismissed.

W. S. Luce and J. M. Monsarrat have filed an undertaking to confess judgment in favor of J. P. Bowler for \$172.50.

The libel of the British schooner Labrador for smuggling opium was heard by Judge Stanley yesterday. Decision will be rendered after certain missing documents have been produced. Marshal Brown for prosecution; Clark for defendant.

Maul Wedding.

The marriage of L. M. Vetlesen and Miss Lucy Hayselden took place in Lahaina Monday evening. Rev. Alex. Mackintosh officiating. A reception and dance was given after the ceremony. The bride party returned to Honolulu by the steamer Mauna Loa.

The wedding was a big happening for Maui. The bride is of one of the foremost families of the islands and the groom is a well known young business man of the capital.

BAND FOR HILO.

New York Musicians Will Be With
Two Companies.

Companies K and M, First New York, marched down town from camp McKinley yesterday afternoon to the Progress Building and received their pay due for the months of September and October.

This morning the two companies will sail on the Kinau for Hilo, where they will spend twenty days in camp. The men will be permitted to visit the volcano and other part of interest.

With the two companies, will go the following officers. Capts. Sague and Tompkins, and Lieuts. Sague, Vossles and Huhne.

The regimental band accompany the boys on their trip and will give a concert for the Rainy City people every evening.

When the First regiment band arrives at Hilo, instead of going on to the volcano with the companies it will remain in the town.

Professor Von der Mehden, the bandmaster, will introduce several new

Marches composed by himself, some of which will be his and our latest. Captain Barker March, "Marching March," "Adjutant's March" and the "First New York Regiment March." These marches are so arranged as to enable the regimental band to perform, consisting of sixteen bugles and eight drums, to play with the band. Private performances will be furnished for each concert at Hilo. This band was organized at San Francisco, under the leadership of Fred. Von der Mehden, with men taken from the different companies in one regiment, and has been in existence but four months, yet the class of music they are now playing is of the highest grade.

A friend of Lilliookian's is authority for the statement that she may leave for Washington on the Coptic next Tuesday, accompanied by her physician, Dr. English, and one attendant, a young native girl, who has been a protegee of that ex-queen for some years. Her late secretary, Joseph Helehuale will remain in Honolulu.

GETS A VERDICT

Damages Awarded for the
Loss of a Valise.

Attorney Silliman vs. the Steamer
Company—Delivery—Ruling of
Judge Wilcox.

(From Thursday's Advertiser.)

R. D. Silliman, member of the firm of Magoon and Silliman was yesterday awarded judgment against the Oceanic Steamship Company in the sum of \$86 by Judge Wilcox. Last May, Mr. Silliman went to the Coast on the Moana. His baggage was taken to the boat by a cartman and the trunk which had been checked was placed in the baggage room and a grip belonging to him was placed in the cabin. When he went to get the grip it was gone and no trace of it could be found after a most thorough search all over the boat.

Mr. Silliman filed a claim with the company for the loss of the grip and its contents, which was rejected on the grounds that the company was not liable for the loss, as the property had not been properly delivered to them or any of their agents.

The defense was that the grip should have been taken to the stateroom or delivered to one of the stewards of the ship and that inasmuch as it was not, but merely placed in the cabin it was not sufficient delivery to hold the company liable.

The Judge held that as the 4th officer of the ship had seen the grip taken aboard and had his attention called to it that the delivery was sufficient to hold the company and awarded judgment accordingly.

Defendant takes an appeal to the Circuit Court.

An Acknowledgment.

A great big, hearty, whole-souled, agreeable son of Tennessee called at this office yesterday as a committee of one. His name is E. E. Barker and he is commissary sergeant of B Company. Barker said he just dropped in because he wanted to meet somebody who would tell the people here that the Tennessee heart all through the command had been won by the Honolulu people. Said the Sergeant: "We feel right at home here. We love Tennessee. But this is the prettiest country on earth and this is the first place we have been treated like they treat people in the south since we left the old stamping grounds."

After a Hotel.

Jas. Campbell, the wealthy kamaaina of Honolulu, accompanied by his business agent Cecil Brown and wife sailed for the Coast yesterday. It is presumed that they have gone to complete the purchase of the large San Jose hotel in which Mr. Campbell is said to be interested.

Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.
TELEPHONE 121.

Hood's Pills

Favorite
Cathartic

It is easy to purge, but that is not what is wanted. A mild but sure and unobtrusive cathartic will set nature to going, and relieve the head, the stomach, the liver and all the organs of the body.

CURE

from the many and dangerous evils of a clogged corporeal drainage.

Hood's Pills CURE Liver Ills, sick headache, biliousness, constipation, without purging, without pain, without violence.

Liver Ills

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists. 25c. Sent by mail on receipt of price, by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

OUR STORE

We may not have the biggest store on earth, but, write it down, in bargains we will give you more than any store in town.

Our Stock.

Our stock is fine and large, and new, in every line complete.

It's just the stock, my friend, if you want goods that can't be beat.

Our Quality.

For quality we rank A1.

In style and prices, too. And better bargains there are none. Than those we offer you.

Our Price.

Although our quality's so high, We want you all to know

Ours is the cheapest place to buy, Our price is always low.

The Time to Buy.

If you are wise you'll buy today,

While bargains still abound, There's bargains for you anyway Where'er you come around.

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AND

BUYERS' GUIDE

ISSUED SEMI-ANNUALLY BY

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

THE GREAT MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

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IS THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE WORLD

It has more than 1,000 illustrations, about 4,000 quotations of prices, weights, etc., and contains over 50 pages. Everything you want or use is listed in it; and the prices quoted place you in a position to buy from us, in large or small quantities, at wholesale prices. We do not sell this General Catalogue and Buyers' Guide; we give it away. To introduce to you our immense facilities we will send free of charge to you or any other foreign resident our "Buyers' Guide," and our "Mail and Parcel Post Foreign Buyers," which gives all information necessary to put you in touch with our methods. Send us your address and we'll do the rest.

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111 to 120 Michigan Ave., Chicago, U. S. A.

CHAS. BREWER & CO.'S

New York Line.

A vessel will be dispatched from New York on or about January 10th, 1899, if sufficient inducement offers.

Advances made on shipments on liberal terms. For further particulars, address Messrs. CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Kilby street, Boston or C. BREWER & CO., LTD., Honolulu Agents.

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We take pleasure in announcing our ability to execute in a highly artistic manner any commissions we may receive, where the skill of an original designer and a clever artist are combined.

Cartoons, Art Posters, Memorial and Testimonial Illuminated Work, Designs for Letter Heads, Coats of Arms, Labels, Bill Heads, Music or Book Covers, Hand Written Cards, etc.

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For a limited time only.

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The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

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Steamship Line Tickets Are Issued

To All Points in the United States

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Express Line of Steamers from Vancouver

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Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,

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CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS Are warranted

Pain in the back, and all kindred complaints,

Free from Mercury. Established upwards of 25

years. In bottles of 40, each, of all Chemists

and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the

World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland

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TIMELY TOPICS

The Perfect

Plows

In all agricultural countries it is on

a good plow that the tiller of the soil

relies for a good crop. We carry all

kinds of plows from the large

Sulky Plows

to the smallest

Rice Plows

But it is on our

Plantation

Breaking and

Double Mold

Board Plows

that we chiefly pride ourselves. These

are in use on nearly every plantation

on the islands. Only within the last

three weeks we have sold a number

of the large plows to take the place of

plows from other firms which had been

returned as unsatisfactory.

The great advantage of the Perfect

plow is that it requires less animals

to draw it, and cuts an excellent fur-

row without digging down.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

Limited.

307 FORT ST.

"WE 'UNS" HERE

Two Battalions of the First Tennessee Regiment.

COL. SMITH AND HIS BOYS

Men Declare They Have Been Slandered—Their Side of Several Incidents Told.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The First Tennessee Regiment arrived on the Zealandia yesterday morning and as yet no natives have been hanged or any other depredations which this malignant regiment is credited with doing, have taken place.

A representative of the Advertiser called upon Col. Smith yesterday and in an interview the Colonel explained many of the disagreeable things that the San Francisco papers have credited to the Tennesseans.

When asked regarding the conduct of his regiment while stationed in San Francisco, he replied: "You can say that the First Tennessee has as many good men and no more bad ones than any other regiment in the service, that the exaggerated reports as promulgated by the papers have been taken advantage of by other troops and when caught in any devilishness they claimed that they belonged to the First Tennessee."

The Colonel says that it is just as absurd to hold a whole regiment responsible for the misbehavior of a few men as it would be to hold the community of San Francisco responsible for the crimes of a Durant, or the alleged crimes of a Hokin.

On the night of the deplorable affair between Rosser and Hilderbrand the Colonel sent a patrol into the city with instructions to send all Tennessean soldiers back into camp and directed them to return by way of the police station and bring to camp such Tennessean men as may have been arrested during the night. The officer in charge of the patrol found that 76 soldiers had been arrested during the night and that out of that number only eleven were from the Tennessee regiment. At another time Gen. Miller, commander of the Eighth Army Corps, directed one of the captains of the First Tennessee to go to the city and bring to camp all soldiers who might have been arrested during the night. The officer found over forty men locked up at the station, but not one of the number was from the Tennessee regiment.

Regarding the negro episode at San Francisco the Colonel said: "One morning a couple of our men got into a little difficulty with a negro. A Kansas man and one from my regiment came running into camp and said that a negro had killed one of our men. Immediately a rush was made for the place to capture the negro. As many men from the Iowa and Kansas regiments were in the crowd as Tennesseans and the man that mounted the roof with an axe and chopped a hole in it was a member of the First New York. The house was destroyed, but the Tennesseans were no more to blame than the other regiments. But inasmuch as the regiment was conspicuous in the matter the officers of our regiment paid all damages awarded by the board, which amounted to \$221.40."

Shortly after the trouble occurred the negro, Zero Thomas, visited the Tennessee camp and was seen by Gen. Miller, who said: "Thomas, what on earth are you doing down here in this Tennessee camp, are you not afraid to be over here among the Tennesseans?" Thomas replied: "No General, I have 'raid of these Southern gentlemen, I was down in the South myself."

All the officers of the regiment are of distinguished Southern families. Col. Smith is strong and vigorous for a man of 60 years. He was an ensign in the Twelfth Virginia, in Gen. Wm. Mahon's old brigade, serving through the entire war for the Confederacy and was at Appomattox when Robert E. Lee surrendered to Gen. U. S. Grant.

Two of the officers are sons of two very distinguished Confederate generals. Maj. B. F. Cheatham is the son of Gen. B. F. Cheatham, of the late war. Another is a son of Gen. E. Kirby Smith. Capt. A. C. Gillen is a son of Gen. Alvin E. Gillen, an officer in the Federal army during the late war, and is now senior captain of the regiment.

The regiment is composed very largely of clerks, young lawyers, merchants and graduates from the best colleges in the States, mechanics and men from the best families in Tennessee.

The men all respect and admire their Colonel and he feels proud of his boys. Col. Smith is an old friend of Gen. King and paid the General a visit aboard the Arizona yesterday afternoon.

The officers of the regiment are as follows:

Col. W. C. Smith, commanding; Maj. A. B. Bayless, Maj. B. Frank Cheatham, Surgeon and Maj. R. A. Barr, Assistant Surgeon and Capt. Percy L. Jones, Chaplain. Capt. L. J. Leland, Adjutant and First Lieut. James K. Polk.

Company A—Capt. George Reed, Lieut. W. A. Alexander.

Company B—Capt. W. J. Whitehouse, Lieut. R. O. Ragadale, A. K. Baskett.

Company C—Capt. H. R. Richmond, Lieut. A. J. Law, R. A. Martin.

Company E—Capt. James Hager,

Louis Granville Chapman, G. M. Williams.

Company F—Capt. A. C. Gillen, Lieut. Robert Miller, H. H. Eastman.

Company G—Capt. Sam Van Leer, Lieut. Winston Fisher.

Company M—Capt. Washfield Clark and Lieut. A. J. Bright.

Adj. James K. Polk is a grandson of President Polk. Maj. Cheatham is a son of Gen. Cheatham, a noted Confederate leader. Capt. A. C. Gillen's father was Gen. Gillen of the Union Army. Maj. Bayless comes of a long line of fighters, the record beginning with the Revolution. In the Civil war his father fought on the Southern side. Maj. Bayless is considered one of the best drill masters in the United States, having been professor of military science and commandant of cadets in the Nashville Military Institute.

Capt. William J. Whitmore is at present a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket in a Democratic district. Maj. Richard A. Barr, once a noted college athlete and recently state prison physician, is surgeon of the regiment. F. B. Battle, a grandson of Brigadier General Battle, is with Company E. Among other representatives of prominent Southern families are the sons of Brigadier General Forbes and Brigadier General Owens. Capt. James F. Hager, 22 years of age, has the distinction of being the youngest Captain in the regiment.

Capt. Thomas Dowdell, of the Zealandia, is loud in his praises of the Tennessee soldiers. The captain took the Tenth Pennsylvania to Manila on his boat and says that while the Pennsylvania boys were all gentlemen there are no better than the Tennesseans, that a more orderly or gentlemanly body of men could not be found in the service of Uncle Sam. Capt. Dowdell was at Manila when Admiral Dewey bombarded the forts of that city and says that the little Spanish gunboat Callao, which the Admiral captured, did more effective work in reducing the forts than any of the other ships engaged. She ran right up under the forts and remained in an exposed position throughout the engagement.

United States Coal Sheds.

Lucas Brothers have been awarded the contract for building the three new coal sheds for the Government, their bid being \$35,082. The other bids were: H. F. Bertelmann, \$39,133; J. H. Onderkirk, \$36,133; E. B. Thomas, \$48,977. The sheds are to be completed by the 1st of February and are to be erected near the fish market. The sheds are to be located as near the wharf as possible and with the deepening of the Richards street slip the largest war vessels can coal without the use of lighters.

HAVE NO EQUAL.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

When a remedy has no equal it is up to date, and a little in advance of all other remedies for a specified complaint. Medical theory of old times held that a medicine containing a little of each kind for every ill should make a remedy for all complaints. We laugh at such foolishness today and wonder it was ever thought wisdom. The maxim today is learn what the disease is and apply the remedy which has proven the most direct and radical. Specialties rule the day, and a single organ, its disorders, and how to cure them is the highest distinction in the medical profession. The kidneys are wonderfully constructed. Do you know just what their functions are? They are the laboratories of the body for the renovating of the blood before its use again. Read that carefully. Every pulsation of the heart sends out the blood to give life to the body. When it picks up the poisons in its course it goes to the kidneys to be made new for use again. If the kidneys are weak they can not do the work, and urine poison stamps out the life of the blood. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills correct all disorders of the kidneys and keep these laboratories true purifiers of the blood. Honolulu people are fast learning this. Mr. Frank J. Hoffman of 105 N. Washington streets, Rome, N. Y., says: "As a result of a severe strain and wrench I received from heavy lifting, about a year and a half ago, I have been troubled ever since with a pain right in through and over my hips. After standing any length of time this pain would grow very severe indeed; the urine became very difficult of passage and was accompanied by a burning feeling. My condition was constantly one of pain and cause of alarm. Some months ago I obtained a box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and I used them with best results; they quickly showed by action that they were just what I needed; the urination is now all right and the pain in my back does not trouble me any more; I shall always recommend them."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers, price 50 cents. Mailed by Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, general agents, on receipt of price. Refuse any pills that have not the word Backache in the name.

A Task for the Doctor.

"The sugar cane being a monocotyledonous plant of the order gramineae does not possess a cambium cylinder and hence grafts cannot be formed upon it."

Prof. J. B. Harrison, Govt. Lab. Georgetown, Demerara, L. P., Oct. 1898. (The above is submitted to Dr. Maxwell for translation.)

The funeral of the late Capt. Fehlberr yesterday was attended by many of the old residents of Honolulu and court officials and attorneys. Marshal Brown detailed a squad of policemen to accompany the remains to the Catholic cemetery.

A FABIOLA ANNEX

Gift of Dottie Cooke to an Oakland Hospital.

HER WISH FOR CHILDREN

Building is Now Going Up—An Offering From One Born in This City—Dedication.

OAKLAND, Calif., Oct. 18.—Ground will be broken tomorrow for the building of the "Dottie Cooke" Annex to Fabiola Hospital. This annex is to be built partly with money that was the personal property of Miss Dottie Cooke, who died last spring. During her lifetime, which ended so soon, Miss Cooke was always interested in children, and when she died her private account amounted to \$2,000. When conscious that death was not far off, she requested that her money be spent in some manner for the benefit of little children. Her mother, Mrs. Harriet Lee Cooke, after some consideration, offered to build a children's annex to Fabiola, and to endow it in such a manner that it will accommodate eighteen children, which is one for each year of her daughter's life.

The offer was formally made to the lady managers of the institution, and accepted. The plans have been prepared by D. F. Oliver, the architect, and work will be commenced right away.

The Dottie Cooke Annex will be two stories in height and there will be one large ward on each floor, with several private rooms. A large playground has been arranged, which will be fitted with toy cases and shelves and everything to make the little unfortunates happy. The exterior of the building is of the Grecian style of architecture and embodies all the latest improvements that have been developed in similar institutions. The connection with the main building will be by an elevated glass corridor from the second story.

A feature of the exterior will be the porch entrance, which will be spanned by a heavy arch supported on pillars. On the face of this arch will be a tablet of statuary bronze, bearing the inscription, "Dottie Cooke." The keystone will unfold the words, "Her wish for children." Prominent in the interior will be a memorial window, which will be placed at the end of the playroom and will contain the portrait of the donor, surrounded by a wreath of flowers, with a ribbon, on the flowing end of which will be written, "For my sake let the little ones be tended." The contract for the building has been already signed and it will be ready for a dedication by Christmas.

Dottie Cooke, daughter of Joseph Cooke and niece of Chas. M. Cooke, was a native of this place. In the dispatch above is intimation of her lovely character and thoughtful nature.

The Cargoes From Frisco.

The bark Andrew Welch cleared from San Francisco October 22nd for Honolulu with a general merchandise cargo. Among the principal shipments were the following: 2 bbls. flour, 100 bxs. candles, 1,900 bales hay, 107 cts. corn, 145 tons fertilizer, 50 pkgs. machinery, 150 sks. potatoes, 2,242 cbs. barley, 2 horses, 1,780 redwood posts, 15 cs. gasoline, 20 crates onions, 1,126 pkgs. car material, 50 bbls. cement, 650 sks. middlings, 1,825 cts. oats, 10 cs. paints and oils, 1 cwt. 12 pkgs. groceries and provisions, 27 cs. hardware, 157 bales paper, 1,800 sks. brad, 126 cts. wheat, 258 bds. doors and windows, 12 sks. plaster, 761 ft lumber, 46 pcs. pipe, 20 tons salt, 100 bbls. lime. The barkentine S. N. Castle is discharging at Oceanic wharf assorted merchandise cargo from San Francisco. Among the leading imports are the following: 8,024 lbs. sugar, 2 cs. caps, 76 tons fertilizer, 1 cool rope, 25 bxs. fresh fruits, 35 bbls. salmon, 522 gals. wine, 379 lbs. dried fruits, 75 cs. liquors, 5 bbls. alcohol, 20 cs. canned goods, 210 lbs. hops, 4 cs. paints and oils, 10,530 lbs. coke, 1 cs. fuse, 93 cs. hardware, 13,613 lbs. powder, 248 pkgs. machinery, 824 pkgs. pipe, 5,685 lbs. beans, 40 cts. wheat, 2,087 lbs. soda, 100 cs. brandy, 52 cts. oats.

S. S. NERO.

WASHINGTON, October 28.—Admiral Dewey advises the Navy Department that the auxiliary cruiser Nero, whose coal recently caught fire when she went into Chinese waters, is of no use on the Asiatic station, and she will be sent to San Francisco.

A SURE SIGN OF CROUP.

Hoarseness in a child that is subject to croup is a sure indication of the approach of the disease. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse, or even after the croupy cough has appeared, it will prevent the attack. Many mothers who have croupy children always keep this remedy at hand and find that it saves them much trouble and worry. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.



INSTANT RELIEF FOR SKIN-TORTURED BABIES

and rest for tired, worn-out parents in a warm bath with CUTICURA Soap, and a gentle anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure.

The only speedy, safe, permanent, and economical cure for the most distressing of itching, burning, bleeding, and scaly skin and scalp humors of infants and children. CUTICURA Remedies are guaranteed absolutely pure by chemists of the highest standing, and may be used from the moment of birth.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. N. WALKER & SONS, London. PATENT DRESS AND CLOTH, CO., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A. "How to Cure Skin Tortured Babies," post free. For preventing, curing, and beautifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants, and moderating the first symptoms of skin troubles, nothing so pure, so gentle, so wholesome, as CUTICURA Soap, the greatest of skin purifying and beautifying agents, will be found and repeated for toilet, bath, and laundry. For psoriasis, eczema, red, rough, itchy, scaly skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, and rough hands, it is simply incomparable. It produces the whitest, smoothest skin, the softest, hands, and most lustrous hair. Absolutely pure, strictly medicinal, regularly prepared, unvaryingly effective.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.
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J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC. Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the California Fertilizer Works are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Fish, Fish and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the California Fertilizer Works is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms.

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Occident and Orient!

BOTH ENDS MEET AT

HOLLISTER & CO.'S TOBACCO STORE.

Havana and Manila Cigars

Just Received ex. Stms. Belgium and Australia.

Corner Fort and Merchant Streets.

A BRUSHFUL

Of paint put on at the right time and in the right place will often save many dollars. Take your veranda, front and back steps, fence and such places as are exposed to the sun and rain all the time and they need paint much sooner than the unexposed parts of a house.

Hall's Cottage and Navy, Floor and Deck Paints are just the articles you need for this sort of work and we can furnish same in many shades, in gallons, 1-2 gallons, quarts or even pound tins. Our paints are all made by Masury & Son, the best known paint and varnish makers in the United States and are guaranteed as to quality. Everything in the way of Shellacs, Varnishes, Stains, Fillers, Hard Oil Finishes, Brushes and other things used by painters, to be had at

E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

INSURANCE.

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AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FIRE, LIFE AND

LIFE, ESTABLISHED 1860.

Authorized Capital, £1,000,000.

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OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE

Capital, £1,000,000.

REGISTRATION OF REVENUE, IMMEDIATE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

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AGENTS.

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ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.,

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INSURANCE CO.,

WILHELMIA OF MARGEBURG INSURANCE CO.,

SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA,

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,

River and Land Transport,

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms. F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance, 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies, 101,600,000

Total reinsurance, 107,600,000

North German Fire Insurance Co.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reinsurance, 8,800,000

Capital their reinsurance companies, 30,000,000

Total reinsurance, 48,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, a preparatory to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1907, £13,558,000.

1-Authorized Capital, £5,000,000

Subscribed, £2,750,000

Paid up Capital, £67,000 0 0

2-Fire Funds, £2,148,815 7 6

3-Life and Annuity Funds, £10,157,870 1 9

Revenue Fire Branch, £1,561,377 8 3

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, £1,276,911 1 6

£2,838,288 9 9

The accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO.

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

CASH & COOK

IMPORTERS

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF BOSTON.

Elmo Fire Insurance Company!

OF HARTFORD.

